The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Washington.

ANOTHER CRY OF DANGER TO THE CAPITAL

Plans and Intentions of the Rebel Leaders.

A Corps d'Armee to Cross the Potomac and Make an Attack in the Rear.

Simultaneous Movements to be Made Against McClellan, Butler, Banks and Rosencranz.

Troops Still Pouring into Washington.

An Important Expedition from Fortress Monroe.

Capture of Ten Rebel Schooners and Sloops.

RETURN OF WAR-WORN HEROES.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Eighth and Seventy-first.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

The Postmaster-General and the Mexican Minister have concluded an arrangement for a mail between some point in the United States and Vera Cruz. The terms of a contract for transportation have also been arranged, and the whole matter virtually concluded.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The following is an official list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, Col. WARD. By the way, this Regiment and the Twenty-seventh, Col. SLOCUM, were quite as much in the fight as any other two regiments, the Zouaves, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth not excepted:

KILLED.

Wm. E. Straight, Orderly Sergeant, Company I.
Samuel Ashworth, Third Sergeant, Company B.
John McBride, Fourth Corporal, Company I.
Wm. Wier, James H. Hart, Chas. Paulson, Geo. Robinson and Louis Williams, privates of Company B.
John Osman, of Company H.
James Flynn, of Company F.

WOUNDED.

Capts. Hugh McQuade, Company F, severely and a prisoner; Robt. F. Allason, Company C, slightly.
John Brady, Jr., Second Lieutenant Company D, badly wounded in the wrist.
Thomas S. Hamblin, First Lieutenant Company B, severely, and a prisoner.
Arthur T. Pickett, Second Sergeant Company I, and N. Schermerhorn, Second Sergeant Company H, slightly.
Q. B. Stevens, First Corporal Company H, slightly.
Marvin P. Lord, private Company B, slightly; Walter Kniffin, slightly; A. Klalla, Company C, dangerously; J. Maier, Company C, dangerously; A. Scharf, Company C, mortally; J. Schimelfening, Company C, mortally; William Chambers, Company D, slightly; Martin Donahoe, D, ditto; John O'Brine, Company E, ditto; Anthony Weldon, Company E, ditto. Privates Company F—John McIntyre, slightly; Patrick McCann, twice slightly; Martin O'Neill, ditto; Thomas Murphy, do.; Wm. Fielding, ditto; Edward Sweeney, G, ditto; Benj. Taylor, Company G, ditto; Hugh F. Dunnigan, Company H, severely; Barney Mulligan, Company H, ditto; Hugh McLaughlin, Company H, ditto; Sylvanus Greer, Company I, slightly; Edwin Close, Company I, ditto; Theo. B. Hamilton, Company I, ditto, Orlando B. Hurley, Company I, ditto.

MISSING.

Charles J. Murphy, Quartermaster.
Stephen Griswold, a prisoner.
Major James D. Potter.
Company A—Privates Michael Ahern, Gevert Jerson, Alexander Kar, John McNamaara, John McMahon No. 1, Jacob Schindler.
Company B—Privates John Green, Edward H. Kellogg, Louis Leonard, Michael McGrain, Ferdinand Kelly, Laurence Dill, Thomas Fay, Corporal Alfred C Bowers.
Company C—Privates R. Gabitch, T. Hoefer, J. Wirt, A. Hirt, A. Keller, S. Shaublein, A. Ahr.
Company D—Privates Jas. B. Clority, Geo. Cisco, Mathew Dollard, Lewis Walsrode, John Gallagher, Calvin T. C. Gould, Geo. A. Kennaston, Philo E. Lewis, Jonathan Coward, Edw. Donnelly, George Hart, Geo. Hanna, and Corporal Chas. Stothoff.
Company E—Sergeant Watson Mallory; Privates Henry Brown, Philip Donahue, Thos. Holihan, John Hendry, Saml. Hart, John Kelsey, David Lyon, Edw. Marsh, John McEornon, Jas. Shine, Jas. Wilda.
Company F—Sergeants Moss and Donahue; Corporal Maloney; Privates Jas. Nelson, Timothy Sullivan, Mich'l. Dowling, Mich'l. Kennedy, Jas. Shepherd, Wm. Fielding, Pat. Coyle, Mich'l. Reims, Henry Hilliard, Laurence Mooney, John Holland, Wm. Mackay.
Company G—Privates Thos. H. Karr, Pat. McGinn, Wm. H. Millett, Chas. J. Ridiker, Geo. Wright.
Company H—Privates Wm. Lane, John Lanphier, Wm. Ross, Luther L. Mills, James Underhill.
Company I—Privates Wm. Breese, Chas. Sear, Irving C. Smith, John Jackson, Isaac Canan, Wm. Phelan, Byron Swazee, Edward Chevalier, John Gumbleton.
Company K—Privates James McCormick, James A. Coburn, Wm. Todd, Wesley Sumner, Jos. Trombloe, Corporal Boutwell.

AN ALABAMA MUSTER ROLL.

I saw to-day the muster roll of Company B, Sixth Alabama, dated July 8, which was picked up at Fairfax Station. At that date there were fifty-six reported for duty, and thirty-seven sick. One death and one desertion are reported.

ASSEMBLAGE AT A FIRE.

There was a fire in H-street to-day, which brought out in one strong picture the different classes of men now in Washington. The controlling spirits were the Zouaves, but on the brakes of one engine I noticed members of regiments from eight different States.

TROOPS AND INTRENCHMENTS.

The War Department has accepted the regiment tendered by Col. NORTHEDGE, of New-York, and ordered it to rendezvous at Bedloe's Island. The regiment is one thousand strong.

An immense amount of labor is being done upon the fortifications around this city. They are being mounted with heavy siege guns and supplied with vast quantities of munitions and projectiles. Seamen have been brought from the naval station at Annapolis to teach the soldiers how to work the guns.

The immense dépôt for the reception of troops, which Mr. WOODS is fitting up, is rapidly approaching completion. It will have accommodation for 3,000 men, with rooms for officers, pools for bathing, hospital for the sick and broken down, &c. Attached will be a storehouse, kitchen and oven. These things should have been done in the beginning. The indifference heretofore manifested by the authorities for the care and comfort of troops arriving in Washington, begat much dissatisfaction, and was the cause of demoralization which has never been entirely cured.

The troops continue to arrive in great numbers the arrivals averaging three to four thousand a day.

IN FOR THE WAR.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, Col. CHRISTIAN, whose term of service has expired, have enlisted for the war, and been accepted by the President. The regiment is now the extreme outpost of the Army on the Potomac. The State of New-York owes them a suit of clothes, and they need them badly. At parade some appear minus coats and some minus pants. The State should do its duty.

The War Department has also accepted the Fifty-fifth Regiment New-York Militia, Col. DE TROBIAND, which has enlisted for the war.

The Nineteenth Regiment New-York Militia, Col. WOOD, from Orange County, has also been accepted for the war, with permission to be mustered in by companies.

EXTENDING THE OUTPOSTS.

Our outposts are gradually being extended again in the direction of the victorious rebels.

LONG CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet had a protracted session to-day, being held together for more than four hours. Of course, Washington is filled with rumors as to the character of the business which required so long a sitting. I presume the extraordinary condition of the Government, and the means of extricating it from the embarrassment resulting from the battle of Bull's Run, was all that occupied the Heads of Departments.

ADJOURNMENT.

It is not probable now that Congress will adjourn earlier than the last of next week. The direct tax bill drags, but it will pass. The details appear to be crude, and the opponents of the bill are industrious in proposing amendments calculated more to damage than perfect the measure. One thing is certain, that Congress will do all in its power to give efficiency to the Army and Navy, and to give value and security to the public debt.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Cols. DUMONT, MILROY and WALLACE, of Indiana, who have distinguished themselves in Western Virginia, have been, or will be, appointed Brigadier-Generals, in addition to J. J. REYNOLDS, of that State, Brig.-Gen. MORRIS will be honorably discharged from the service to-morrow.

Major-Gen. SANDFORD, of New York, Brig.-Gen. RUNYON, of New Jersey, and Brig.-Gen.'s COX, SCHLEIH, and BATES, of Ohio, will also respectively be honorably discharged; the first named, August 15th, the last named, 27th, and the others on the 30th inst.

According to general orders No. 45, in the future no volunteer will be mustered into the service, who is unable to speak the English language.

Capt. VAN VLIET has been appointed Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, and has entered upon his duties.

G. S TALLIAFERRO, late a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was arrested a week or two since at Port Tobacco, on a charge of carrying correspondence between the Secessionists of this city and Virginia, was released to-day on taking the oath of allegiance.

Col. FRED. W. LANDER, one of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S aids, who so greatly distinguished himself in the battles of Western Virginia, is in Washington. He refuses to-night the compliment of a serenade from his friends.

Gen. MCCLELLAN himself arrived here to-night, and privately proceeded to his hotel.

Among the incidents worthy of special note, connected with the battle Sunday, was the visit of the Secretary of War, accompanied by a few friends, for the purpose of witnessing the engagement. After spending several hours at Gen. MCDOWELL'S Head-quarters, on Saturday, and hearing the evidence in relation to the possibility of Gen. JOHNSTON having joined forces with Gen. BEAUREGARD, he ordered his team and started for Washington to forward reinforcements. On his arrival at Washington, he drove directly to the President's and Gen. SCOTT'S Head-quarters to inform them of his views. Four regiments which were under marching orders for Harper's Ferry to join Gen PATTERSON'S column, were started South, and five others ordered to be ready Sunday morning. Three of the regiments thus ordered, had reached Fairfax before the retreat commenced.

Judge MCKEON, Gen. BULLARD and Prof. MCCOY, all of New-York, had an interview with the President to-day, to request the calling into the field of Major-Gen. WOOL. The deputation were kindly received. They responded that New-York, which has furnished 50,000 volunteers, has confidence in that veteran, and wondered why he was retained in Troy. The President stated that there was no decision to keep him out of active service, and that their representations would be duly considered.

Ten thousand volunteers have arrived at Washington within the last 48 hours.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the Second Ohio Regiment:

KILLED.

Surgeon ALFRED POWELL.
Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY.
Lieut. SAMUEL IRWIN.
Sergeant A. DONETT.

Privates.

— Stroud, Thomas J. Lanagan,
Patrick Bush, John Cregan,
John McFarland, — Carrier,
Wm. Maxwell, Michael McCarty,
Wm. B. Aird, Andrew Morrow,
Robert Tape, Patrick McCormick,
James Murphy.

WOUNDED.

Joseph Morrison, slightly; Patrick Larkin,
James McNamara, John H. Morris,
Geo. Taylor, Color Serg't; Sergeant J. D. Wilson,
Corporal W. A. Tucker, J. McTiernan, badly;
slightly; P. Mollen,
A. Fitzpatrick, John Bush,
P. H. Dennin, dangerously; Adolph Wabucks,
I. G. Fernson, slightly; Daniel Morrow.

TAKEN PRISONERS.

Assistant-Surgeon J. S. FARGUSON, Assistant-Surgeon W. A. CONNOLLY, Hospital Teamster HOWARD, Surgeon's Boy, JOSEPH.

MISSING.

Second Lieut. Henry Simpson, Company B.
Sergeant-Major Wm. J. Thomas, Company B.
And one hundred and forty others.

DESERTER.

Second Lieut. Frank R. Mott, Company I.

Major BIDWELL, acting commander of the Michigan First, in his official report of the engagement on Sunday, says his loss, which was heavy, occurred mostly in front of the enemy's batteries. The loss of officers is large, proportionately to men. No troops could have maintained their formation any length of time under such a fire. They were hurried into action after a march of 12 miles over an exceedingly dusty road, with little or no time for rest or refreshments. But the fatigue the men evinced, and their courage, coolness, and endurance, entitle them to the highest praise. Col. RICHARDSON, in his report, gives great credit to the Michigan Second and Third for covering his retreat.

The following is the loss of the Michigan First: Went into the field with 475 men and 25 officers; lost 9 officers and 108 men, as follows:

Col. WILCOX, wounded and prisoner.

KILLED—David Jones, Charles Kauffman, George Rhodes, Wm. Maetzke, (color bearer,) Nathan Steinbregh and James Kelly.

Captains WHITTINGTON and BUTTERWORTH are supposed to be killed.

The following are missing from the Regiment, and probably many were killed, as they went into the woods when the Regiment charged and did not come out:

J. N. Barker, Albert W. Russell, Jacob N. Trask, John Archer, John Stritz, Wm. E. Thornton, Edward A. Cross, S. Clinton, Charles H. Palmer. Additional missing: Lewis Hartmeyer, Hubbard Smith, Franklin Balis, Wm. A. Cunningham, Hubert Eagan, Nelson M. Farrar, Henry Hutchinson, Joseph Ingersoll, Charles Ingles, John Arndt, Charles Chipman, Frank De Pease, J. Bailey, Daniel J. Briggs, George Rhodes, Charles B. Whitcomb, George D. Drury, D. Marcy Holmes, Charles C. Harvey, John D. Swails, Charles V. Brinkherhoff, Raiston Walker, Henry A. Brower, Asaria Dubois, John Gregg, Michael Hoag, William Johnson, Melauchter Martin, Noah Porter, Walker Wait, Wm. Cornelius, John B. Newell, John Rauser, John Lang, Barnard Manch, (probably dead,) J. J. Bame, Peter Baier, Henry Brink, Henry Brunner, Charles Ewers, Gustavus Goldsmith, Joseph Hubbell, Smith Sheppard, James Kelley, J. M. Cozey, (dead or prisoner.) Andrew Craig, Lieut. M. A. Parks, Murray Baker, George Phillip, Charles B. Moore, Frederick Lanmar, Wm. Smith, Wm. V. Marks, Clement Longseery, Charles Kent, Albert M. Edwards, Horace Blanchard, Christian Bloom, P. E. Pomeroy, George Barker, John Reich, Wm. C. Moore.

The following are wounded:

Captains Charles M. Lum and Wm. A. Graves. Privates N. Johnson, W. Kidd, Thomas Martlamery, A. Witherspoon, J. H. Starkweather, Charles Derwan, Curtis Fowler, J. F. Vandermaker, John A. Sheeter, Wm. Sugle, Jacob Zeet, Emil Schub, Gottlieb Maude, Fred. Salter, Wm. Wolfe, O. J. Person, John Sheffer, Josiah Flomerfelt, Joshua Frolverton, Henry Field, Hiram S. Brownell, Thos. O'Neill, Hiram Lane, Wm. A. Graves, Darius C. Bradish, James H. Fowler, Wm. H. Fleming and Richard A. Watt.

The following wounded were brought to the Washington Infirmary to-day:

Capt. A. D. Bean, Maine 4th; Winfield Fuller, Jas. Hunter and George Miller, Fire Zouaves; N. C. Mathews, Maine 4th; A. Ackerman, New-York 12th Volunteers.

Private M. WORDEN, Michigan 1st, brought to this Infirmary yesterday, died this afternoon.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, July 26.

The conduct of the soldiers in Alexandria, to-day, has been very excessive, drunkenness being predominant, and the guard-houses, slave-pens and jail are nearly all full.

The Provost Marshal's Guard visited three drinking-houses, to-day, which had been selling liquor after having been notified, and destroyed all remaining on hand.

Gen. RUNYON has issued an order to arrest, after to-day, all soldiers found in the streets after 5 o'clock, excepting those having passes.

JOHN HUGHES, of Company A of Mozart Regiment of New-York, broke and ran from the guards about dusk this evening, while they were endeavoring to handcuff him, and being called on to halt he refused, when he was shot down dead by a member of his own company.

—— CHAMBERLAIN, of Company A Second Maine Regiment, died at the hospital to-day.

It is stated on military authority that the secession pickets extend to within three miles of Fort Corcoran, in the vicinity of the former Camp Upton.

Union men were seized early this morning near the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown, by secession scouts.

It is ascertained as a fact that the rebels were kept well informed of all our movements. Their gradual withdrawal from Fairfax Court-house and advanced posts, was a portion of their plan in drawing our troops into the ambuscades which led to ruin and death. Hence the imperfect condition of their earthworks at Fairfax and other points, which excited ridicule among military men.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF BULL'S RUN.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A special dispatch to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated July 23, says: As soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, President DAVIS hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle. He immediately assumed command of the centree. Gen. BEAUREGARD was commander of the right wing, and Gen. JOHNSTON of the left. It was against Gen. JOHNSTON'S command the enemy concentrated their best troops, who fought most obstinately. At one time the left was pressed so severely that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that Col. BARTON'S Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up that a large body of our troops from the centre was sent out at a critical moment to the left's assistance and turned the tide of the battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the Southerners, and the battle soon became a route.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 26.

A dispatch from Richmond, July 22d, says:

Soon after prayer in the Confederate Congress, the following dispatch was read to that body:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday Night.

Night has closed upon a hard fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy was routed and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunition, knapsacks and baggage.

The ground was strewed for miles with those killed, and the farm houses and the ground around were filled with wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburgh and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured several field batteries, stands of arms and Union and State flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000, and that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another dispatch says the entire Confederate force was about 40,000, and the entire forces of the United States near 80,000.

No particulars are received of the dead and wounded.

L. M. BAUSH has been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with Federal passes on his body.

THE NEW PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 26.

On Sunday night last, Gov. CURTIN was urgently requested to push on troops to the Capital, and within the ensuing four days ten infantry regiments, nearly 11,000 picked men, thoroughly uniformed and equiped, and most of them regularly drilled in camps of instruction for two months, were thrown forward, and an additional regiment will be sent on before the close of the week. Great pains had been bestowed by the State authorities upon this Army, which was organized under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. GEO A. MCCALL, long an officer in the regular Army, through all grades of which he has passed with distinction.

The State has also an artillery regiment, and a regiment of 1,200 cavalry nearly ready for service, which has been accepted by the Secretary of war.

To the foresight and energy of Gov. CURTIN is chiefly owing the ability of the State to contribute so promptly and efficiently to the National safety in the present emergency.

THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.

Project of the Rebels for Capturing Washington—Lee to Arouse Baltimore—Beauregard to Engage McClellan and Henningsen to Dislodge Rosencranz.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

In these exciting times, when so many rumors, having only an imaginary foundation, are gaining currency, it is bad policy to add to their number, but I will be pardoned for communicating a project which a military officer of high rank has just assured me is now entertained by the rebels for gaining possession of the Capital. The recent success of the Confederate forces at Manassas has determined their leaders to adopt another plan of campaign,—to give up the offensive and take up the defensive. They think it is useless now to defend Richmond, but they deem it necessary to occupy this city and Baltimore, and to accomplish that end they have not only agreed upon the following plan of operations, but they have begun to put it into practice.

According to my authority, Gen. LEE, who has now, as you know, set his *corps d'armée* in motion, under the pretext of attacking our army in Western Virginia, really intends to direct his force upon the upper Potomac, which he will cross at a distance of about forty miles from Washington. Once there, he will be joined by the Secessionists, who are secretly organizing all over Maryland, and will then attack Washington on its unfortified and defenceless side. At the same time, BEAUREGARD will make a movement against MCCLELLAN, whom he will keep busy within his own lines, thus preventing his taking part in the defence of the city. JOHNSTON will be left to watch and counteract PATTERSON'S movements; a strong column will be sent against BUTLER from Richmond, and PRYOR, the chevalier of the bowie-knife, and HENNINGSEN, the companion of WALKER, the fillibuster, will dislodge ROSENCRANZ from the position he occupies in Western Virginia. Such, according to the information I have received, is the plan the rebels have adopted.

I know the Administration expressed the opinion, the other day, that Washington cannot be taken. I know such is not their opinion to-day; and that they are expecting momentarily to hear of the approach of Gen. LEE. I know also that a great many persons, mainly the politicians, will lull the people into mistaken confidence. What will be the consequence? The nation suddenly aroused by the catastrophe at Bull's Run, will, under these soothing assertions, go to sleep again, until awakened by a new disaster Shall we suffer this to take place, or shall we prepare ourselves against all contingencies of the kind? Shall we maintain our Army on the same footing, allowing lack of discipline to rule supreme, soldiers to leave their camps for the indulgences of cities, regiments to remain disorganized, the city unfortified, soldiers commanded by lawyers and merchants, officers in peace, civilians in war? Shall we continue to have no camps in which our soldiers may be inured to the fatigue of a long march, no schools to instruct them in the tactics of war, and in the evolutions indispensable to the success of a campaign? to evolutions by battalions, regiments and divisions?

If the state of things in which we have lived hitherto, is going to last, permit a man who knows what armies are, and what they must be, what the defences of a country must consist of, what are the requirements and eventualities of war, to tell you that there is no use for you to send any more men to Washington. The best thing we can do is to make peace with the South, and as honorable a peace as we can. You know well, from what I have already said in the TIMES, that I have some right to advise, and you may testify to the truth of that on which I have repeatedly insisted, that our army was not properly organized, and, consequently, not ready to march; that our fortifications were insufficient; that our soldiers ought not to be sent under fire before being prepared, by three months, at least, of severe and thorough drilling; and that it was useless to undertake a campaign unless there was homogeneity, compactness and unity, between the different branches of the Army Though I have the greatest repugnance against reminding you of these facts, the fear I have of seeing a renewal of the same mistakes urge me to speak as I do. I cannot sit quietly, and contemplate with a cold indifference, the destruction of our Army, the ruin of our country, and the dishonor of our flag. I accuse nobody of responsibility for what has happened, because I believe it is everybody's fault; but I think it is the duty of every good citizen to oppose with all his might the repetition of the errors, mistakes and follies, which have been committed since the opening of this campaign, and that is why I sincerely and openly express my doubts, anxieties and fears.

A bearer of dispatches has arrived at Washington from Gen. LYON'S Camp in Missouri. He states that JACKSON is now in the extreme Southwestern part of the State, where he has been joined by MCCULLOCH, and that both intend to make an inroad in Kansas. The Cherokee Indians have joined the rebels, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition made by JOHN ROSS, their President.

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POLITICS IN OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Friday, July 26.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Columbus yesterday. All parts of the State were represented.

Resolutions were passed, declaring it not now expedient to call a Convention of the Republican Party for the nomination of officers to be chosen at the coming State election.

Resolved, That the Democratic Central Committee be requested to unite with this Committee in a call for a joint convention, for the purpose of nominating a suitable State ticket.

The call is to be addressed to all who are in favor of an unconditional preservation and a union of the States, the maintenance of the integrity of the National Government, and a vigorous and continuous prosecution of the war.

In case of a refusal by the Democratic Central Committee to accept these propositions for a union by the 9th of August, the Executive Committee are directed to issue to the people of Ohio a call for a Convention.

Delegates to the nominating Convention are to be chosen without reference to party, on the simple basis of the maintenance of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion against it.

ANOTHER REBEL REVERSE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 26.

Gen. COX occupied Charleston on the Kanawha yesterday, the rebels retreating and burning the bridges. A rebel steamer was abandoned and burnt. It is supposed the rebels will be met by Col. ROSENCRANZ'S column, sent out some days ago to intercept their retreat.

GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE COLUMN—GEN. PATTERSON'S EXCUSES—SIZE OF GEN. JOHNSTON'S FORCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

I wrote you on the 19th from Charlestown. Since then, on Sunday last, as you are aware, we came to this place, and JOHNSTON, being relieved from all anxiety as to this force, hastened to join the Confederate army at Manassas, where, according to the reports received here, he rendered efficient service. Gen. PATTERSON left Bunker Hill on Wednesday, the 17th, and on the following day JOHNSTON started with the main body of his forces for Manassas. On Saturday the rear-guard, left to watch our movements, proceeded to join him, leaving no troops behind but a few of local militia.

Since our arrival the General has turned his attention to finding out excuses for his extraordinary conduct. He never intended to attack or follow up JOHNSTON. Although JOHNSTON was plainly sent or left in the vicinity of Winchester, to watch this column and prevent its operating on the right of the enemy in the attack on Manassas, and although the business of Gen. PATTERSON was as plainly to rout JOHNSTON'S force or to keep them where they were, or to follow them, yet the egotism of Gen. P. seemed to have induced him to imagine that JOHNSTON had some special spite against him, and was bent upon following and attacking him. Hence a host of exaggerated reports constantly sent on to Washington in regard to the movements and designs of the enemy. JOHNSTON plainly did not care what became of this column, so long as it did not go where it could aid our troops in the main attack on the Manassas line, and hence the moment he found, by our march to and delay at Charlestown, that we had no design of taking part in that movement, he made all speed to arrive there with his forces in time to take part in the action, in which, I regret to say, he appears to have been successful. The Washington Battery of New-Orleans, with 8 heavy guns, which is said to have done such execution on our troops on Sunday, was reported to have been with JOHNSTON at Winchester.

The reported strength of the enemy while we were at Bunker Hill did not go beyond 25,000. They were said to be strongly intrenched, and to have felled trees and fences and barricaded the road. The reasons first assigned for not attacking him (although I repeat, it was never intended to attack him when we left Martinsburgh,) was, first, the unwillingness of our troops to advance further on the eve of the expiration of their term of service; and, second, the superior strength and position of the enemy.

The slander upon our troops I have already disposed of, in my letter of the 19th. In regard to the second reason, it is to be observed that, although, if true, a sufficient reason for not attacking the enemy in their lines, it was no reason whatever for moving away from him and leaving him free to join the forces at Manassas. An army of 20,000 men might well detain, or at least delay, for a long time, the movements of a force even of 40,000 men, particularly if they were embarrassed by a train of heavy guns. The reason given is inconsistent with itself. The fact that JOHNSTON remained in the neighborhood of Winchester as long as this force was in that vicinity, and intrenched himself there, proves that he was not so strong as has been subsequently reported, and also proves that he would not have ventured to move with this army hanging upon his rear, and certainly could not have moved with such rapidity with his heavy guns as to have arrived in time for the action at Manassas.

Since arriving here this force has been rapidly dwindling away; no serious effort has been made to retain them. Ten regiments of Pennsylvania three months' men have already been sent on their way home, and some even that volunteer to stay longer if needed.

Gen. SCOTT is justly incensed at the impotent conclusion to which this column has been brought, and has by no means been satisfied with the excuses that have been showered upon him. He, doubtless, sees through them.

The last report hailed here with joy is, the enemy's forces at Winchester were over 40,000, including 1,000 cavalry and sixty guns—many very heavy, some even Columbiads. This absurd report is seized upon here as though it was true, and if true an excuse, forgetting that if true it was the more important to keep it here. But it is plainly untrue. How is it that if true it never reached us until we left the neighborhood of Winchester? Is it likely that after the experience of the rebels of the great caution—I might say timidity—of Gen. PATTERSON, they would, on the eve of the decisive struggle at Manassas, have detailed so large a force to keep in check 22,000 men? I think clearly not. I saw this morning a man from the neighborhood of Winchester, who says that the force under JOHNSTON did not exceed 20,000, that even with the citizens of the place and a considerable portion of unarmed militia, who express willingness to fight, and which it is the habit of Virginia to estimate as soldiers, it would be impossible to make up 40,000.

But I leave this painful subject—the case is too plain for argument. In any other country, Gen. PATTERSON would be shot. Adjutant RYNO was shot for not doing enough, although he gained a victory. He ought, certainly, to be court-martialed. At all events, he is a disgraced man, and, as a soldier and public character, entirely ruined. He never was eminent for bravery, or for anything else, that I know of. He is a man of wealth, and has managed to keep himself at the head of the military organization in Philadelphia. But in the Mexican war his courage was impugned. He was always either sick or buying sugar when any fighting was to be done. Moreover, his heart is not with the North in this contest. He has, from the first, done nothing but create and magnify difficulties. I have always thought and have said that his design, from the first, was to dally and putter away the time until the terms of the three months' men expired. I am surprised that Gen. SCOTT tolerated him so long.

The instincts of the people in these cases are seldom at fault. They never had confidence in Gen. PATTERSON, and, during the first excitement upon the news from Sumter, the mob threatened his house and compelled him to show his colors.

THE TWELFTH NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.

CAMP MCDOWELL, HARPER'S FERRY, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the late unfortunate battle which took place at Bull's Run, the statement is made that the Twelfth New-York Regiment fled before the enemy, and otherwise conducted themselves in a most disgraceful manner. Too many, I fear, do not understand the distinction between the Twelfth New-York S. M., and the volunteers. The former, Col. BUTTERFIELD'S regiment, was not in MCDOWELL'S column, but in that of Gen. PATTERSON. Should we be called into action, you may rely upon our regiment proving itself an honor to the City and State.

By giving this communication a place in your paper, you will greatly oblige myself as well as the regiment generally. Yours, very truly,

CHAS. A. CARLETON,
Engineer Corps N. Y. S. M.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO BACK RIVER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

Gen. BUTLER has again given proof of his determination to perform his duty to the Union in the direction of movements against the enemy, when properly supported, by sending an expedition, with artillery, to attack a battery on Back River. This battery is supposed to be one that the Disunionists planted soon after their retreat from Bethel, in anticipation of another attack from the Union troops. The expedition left quietly, this afternoon, as if for occasional practice, and consists of both land and sea forces. Portions of the California regiment under Col. BAKER, United States Senator from Oregon; of the Tenth New-York, under acting Col. ELDER; of the Naval Brigade, under Major WHITTEMORE, with others not here named, constitute the command. The infantry marched from their encampments over the tongue of land that separates the battery of the enemy from the Fortress, while the Naval Brigade and their compatriots were towed by steam tugs in boats around by water. The attack will probably be made simultaneously from both quarters at the appointed time. Suitable guides are provided and everything is arranged in the best possible manner, considering the comparatively limited period that has been allowed Gen. BUTLER for the training of his artillery horses. One of the pieces is Sawyer's rifled cannon.

But little, if anything, is known of the expedition outside of the fortress. Surgeons SMITH and DOCLITTLE accompany it in their professional capacity, thoroughly provided for action. I am much mistaken in the genius of the man who designed, and in the mettle of those personally engaged, if this does not prove as gallant an affair as any of MCCLELLAN'S, or either one of BUTLER'S at Annapolis, Baltimore or the Relay.

Our ships-of-war continue every moment on the alert. The *Minnesota* and *Roanoke* are both wide awake. Steam is kept up every moment. Should the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* come to *this* town they will find us all *in* town. NEPTUNE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 25.

Lieut. CROSBY, yesterday, took charge of an expedition to Back River, consisting of 300 men and seven field pieces, upon the propeller *Fanny* and six launches, belonging to the ships of war in the harbor and to the Naval Brigade. Back River is properly an arm of the sea, about midway between Old Point and York River.

The expedition was entirely successful. Lieut. CROSBY surprised and burned nine sloops and schooners belonging to Confederates, and brought off one valuable prize, a schooner laden with bacon, corn and furniture; the last article belonging to parties about to take refuge up the York or Rappahannock River.

LA MOUNTAIN will, this evening, make an ascent from Hampton to reconnoitre the position of the Confederates in the vicinity.

Mr. DENNING, of the Sanitary Commission, leaves for Washington to-night. He reports a gratifying improvement in sanitary affairs about the fortress and the camps during the past few days.

JEFF. DAVIS' PIRATES.

EXAMINATION OF THE SUMTER PRIVATEERSMEN.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Four of the crew of the privateer *Sumter*, who were placed in charge of the bark *Cuba*, Capt. SPROUL, after her capture, and who were subsequently recaptured by the crew of the *Cuba*, and arrived at this port on Sunday last, was brought up for preliminary examination yesterday, before United States Commissioner OSBORN. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Esq., who has been retained by JEFF. DAVIS' oligarchy, appeared for the prisoners; and G. P. ANDREWS, Esq., conducted the examination for the Government. The pirates names are HUDGINS, a Virginian, who acted as Captain; SPENCE, an Englishman, DAVIDSON, a Scotchman; O'BRIEN, an Irishman and DONNELLY, an American.

Capt. J. D. SPROUL, of the *Cuba*, was the only witness examined, and his story did not differ from the account already published. He said they were brought to by a shot from the *Sumter*, while off the southern coast of Cuba, on the 4th of July, the *Sumter* at the time displaying the American flag. They were boarded by a party from the *Sumter*, who said she was a United States vessel. Capt. SPROUL and officers were taken on board the *Sumter*, when they were informed that their vessel was a prize to the C. S. A. They were afterwards transferred to their own vessel, and taken in tow by the *Sumter*, which also had another prize, the brig *Machias*, in tow. The *Machias* broke loose from the *Sumter* on the 5th, and the privateer went in chase of her, and failing to connect again with the *Cuba*, the latter vessel was left to make her way into port. On the 12th of July, the crew of the *Cuba* retook their vessel from the pirates, and sailed for New-York. The pirates did not willingly surrender the vessel, as some of them stated on their arrival here, but offered all the resistance in their power.

The cross-examination of Capt. SPROUT failed to elicit anything of importance for the defence of the pirates, and on his testimony the Commissioner ordered them committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GEN. FREMONT'S STAFF.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, July 26.

The following officers are officially announced as composing the Staff of Gen. FREMONT:

Capt. J. C. KELTIN, Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Commissary; Brevet-Major JOHN MCKINSTRY, Assistant Quartermaster; Surgeon S. G. J. DECAMP, Medical Director; Lieut.-Col. T. P. ANDREWS, Assistant Paymaster.

COL. CORCORAN AND CONGRESSMAN ELY PRISONERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch from Washington which states, on the authority of a letter from Leesburgh, Va., that Col. CORCORAN and Congressman ELY are prisoners at Manassas.

The dispatch also states that Col. WADE HAMPTON was killed, and that the rebels are taking care of our wounded and burying our dead.

The scouting parties of the rebels came within three miles of Washington last night.

COL. PINCKNEY'S REGIMENT COMING HOME.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26.

The Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, have been honorably relieved from duty, their term of service having expired on the 19th of July, and the regiment will leave for New-York on Saturday noon, and probably arrive on Sunday.

THE BLOCKADE OF GALVESTON.

BOSTON, Friday, July 26.

The United States steamer *South Carolina*, Commander ALDEN, was off Galveston on the 7th of July. She had captured eleven vessels since establishing the blockade, on the 3d inst. One of the prizes had arrived at Pensacola, under command of Capt. RODNEY BAXTER, with dispatches for Commodore MERWINE.

RESPONSE OF VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Friday, July 26.

Vermont will furnish one company of Sharpshooters in response to the call in loyal States.

[*For other Rebellion News see Second, Fifth and Eighth Pages.*]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE REVERSE.

Red Tape and the Wounded Soldiers—Gen. Scott Unmanned—Incidents of the Fight—Instances of Incompetency among the Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 1861.

A monstrous instance of red-tapeism occurred in connection with the ambulance train which reached Jackson City at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. I would not have believed it if I had not been on one of the wagons and heard the order given by an officer on horseback. We had over one hundred poor sufferers on these wagons. We had made them as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and were cheering them with the prospect of a speedy admission to the hospital here. As we approached the city of three houses, the official rode up and ordered the train to stop, telling the drivers that "the horses were probably hungry, and there was some good grass for them." I told him that we were hastening to relieve our wounded, that many of them were suffering intensely, etc., but his only reply was a brutal oath, and the remark that "Gen. Scott himself could not pass the Long Bridge at present." I hastened to the gate, showed my special pass from Gen. Scott, and came over without difficulty. The order applied to all the routed soldiers, but the stupid and brutal officer could not make any discrimination, and probably hastened the death of several who had poured out their blood so freely on that fatal Sunday.

Gen. Scott is almost unmanned by this defeat, and told the President Monday that this fatal and only military error of his long and well-spent life, was brought about by rabid civilians, who goaded on the Cabinet and the Cabinet him before his plans were fully matured. It seems hardly credible, but it is a fact, that the old hero wished to send over to Gen. McDowell *nine* additional regiments on Sunday morning, but the Commander of Arlington telegraphed "that he did not want them, they were equal to any emergency," &c.

In walking the streets one finds soldiers sleeping still on the sidewalks, in alleys and on stoops. Their varied stories of the fight would fill a volume. All of the Twenty-seventh of New-York agree in saying that in their first charge an American flag was waved by some troops whom they mistook for some Massachusetts men, and thus lured on to join their friends, as they supposed, a masked battery opened on them with terrific effect. This regiment is badly cut up. The Fire Zouaves tell me the same story. Their exploits with the "Black Horse" remind Washingtonians of their gymnastic performances at Willard's, during the fire there in April. Charged by a battery in front, and by this cavalry troop in the rear, they turned on the Virginia horse, mounted the horses by the tails, pitched the riders out of the saddle, and knifed the men with a fearful *nonchalance*. These fire boys swore so strongly about the cruelties practiced on their wounded by the Confederates, that I fear in the next battle they will bring in no prisoners alive. The death of Ellsworth, and the cowardly waving of the American flag by the enemy, have so exasperated them that when next they meet "no quarters" will be the word. Although Col. Cameron was killed, and his body still remains on the field, his sword was recovered by a wounded Captain of the same regiment, who although horribly shot in the neck, managed to escape, and is now at the infirmary near my hotel, I met a New-York lieutenant at Willard's yesterday, who had a truly miraculous escape. He was advised to take off his showy kepi and put on a plain felt. At that moment a Minié flew by and tore through the visor just as he was lifting it. An instant after a Black Horse trooper came thundering up, and presented his heavy horse pistol at his head. It snapped, and before the Virginian could recover his aim the trusty "Colt" of my friend had sent the enemy to his last long account. A corporal of the Twelfth New-York State (the Salt Boilers Regiment,) told me, during the retreat from Fairfax that the reflections cast on their regiment by a large proportion of the Press were unjust in the extreme. At that unauthorized reconnoissance at Bull's Run, the terrible responsibility of which rests upon Gen. Tyler, the Twelfth were thrown into a masked battery not more than ten yards in front. The fatal mistake was made, too, of mistaking a large force of the enemy for Michigan troops, they being costumed alike. They cheered them, too, as they advanced, and then opened fire, supported by these batteries. The Twelfth were not supported, as he assured me, on either flank; they retired under a horrid fire, after having fired nine rounds. In justice to the regiment, it seems proper that these facts should be known. It was very remarkable to see how the colors were riddled by bullets, shot and shell. One flag that I bore on the retreat from Bull's Run had over fifty holes in it. The superb collar of the California flag, presented to the Maine Second, had every silver star covered with blood, while the delicate embroidery on the leather, done by fair hands in El Dorado, was covered with deep blood stains. While the men were worthy of their flag, the officers were in many cases fearfully incompetent. A Massachusetts Regiment reached here Monday evening; the men had been without food since the previous morning at 2 o'clock. They had walked in that time nearly forty miles, besides fighting all day under a hot sun. Their Colonel went to a hotel, and when he was urged to go out and do something for his men, he replied that "his feet were quite sore, and to-morrow would answer quite as well." Many of the sons of the Bay State, that night—particularly the men of his regiment—slept in the streets, with the rain pouring on them. What does Massachusetts think of this? Did men leave comfortable homes, with a joyous God-speed from earnest patriots, and with fervent prayers from loving women, to be treated thus? Will the actual supporters of the nation in this glorious conflict—will the men of money in New-York and Boston, unloose their purse-strings and respond liberally to calls for Governmental loans, unless they feel assured that no such stain on our nation is to be inflicted again by incompetent partisans, whose sole care is to line their pockets, even if the nation bleeds at every pore? A leading Senator from New-England told me of the recreant Colonel of his own State, who is here simply because party services demanded he should come, although known to be notoriously incompetent. Similar men in too many regiments helped to bring about the disgraceful rout on Sunday.

JASPER.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

THE WANT OF GOOD REGIMENTAL OFFICERS—POOR FOOD ONE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER—LESSONS OF THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25, 1861.

Every one's mind still works over the great disaster, and as new facts are brought to light, our opinions of the causes are modified. It is becoming more and more evident that our weak point was *the want of good regimental officers*, and of more general officers. The statements of the men are to be taken with a good deal of allowance, but they all unite in saying that in many regiments, when the time of trial came, the officers were not to be found. It is true, many of them were killed or taken, yet we hear in some regiments, whose officers have all returned, of the Quartermaster leading an assault because the Colonel, Major and Captains had disappeared. I know of a case of a Colonel who fled to an attic in Alexandria, on his arrival, and hid himself there. On a visit by an inspecting officer, sent by his State, he said deprecatingly, that his regiment was "all cut to pieces," and was quite surprised to learn from the gentleman that only some dozen were killed.

A Surgeon in the same regiment, in crossing in the boat from Alexandria, thought he heard the cannon of Beauregard in the distance, and openly said he "should cut and run,"—which he has disgracefully done. I saw another Surgeon, so unmanned that he was like a child. The conduct of many of the officers has been disgraceful in the extreme, since their flight. With the enemy threatening the Capital, they have abandoned their posts and frequented the hotels, leaving their corps to get food and quarters where they could. Their companies have in consequence become utterly disorganized. These men either chose themselves as officers, or were elected for some social or civil reason. They failed in battle, and they fall worse in every day duty to their men. The soldiers have lost confidence in them, and they can never regain it.

Beside these regimental officers, there was an especial want of general officers to communicate orders, and aid in the management of large bodies of the troops.

Another defect in our preparation, which the Sanitary Commission are about investigating, was in *the food of the men*. All say that they were exhausted for want of food and water. Some rose and began their march at 3 o'clock; they had nothing to eat—as they represent—till 10 o'clock, and then only a hard biscuit. After that, they had nothing all day, and water was procured with the greatest difficulty. Everybody knows the intensity of thirst in a battle, and the heart-sinking exhaustion after very exciting labor on an empty stomach. Perhaps this alone was one occasion, if not cause, of the panic. The regimental officers ought to have seen that every man had a good breakfast in his haversack, and his canteen filled with cold coffee when he started. Then with one good meal, and the canteen filled again with water before the battle, they would have had nourishment enough to supply the waste for some hours. We have no doubt that Col. Burnside did something of this sort with the Rhode Island Regiment. An old Army officer seldom neglects it.

Besides all this, the Army was not a homogeneous whole. The various Brigades had never acted together; the officers were not accustomed to combined movements of large corps; the most of the men did not know their Commander-in-Chief. Why this combined exercise of the whole body was not attempted before the campaign is inexplicable. The discipline of many of the regiments is wretched. The men do not obey, and the officers cannot command. When the panic came, no officer had moral control enough to arrest it. Remember, it is not numbers we want most now in Washington—but *organization*. It is not certain but that fifty thousand more men here would only make matters worse. You will agree, Mr. Editor, that your present correspondent is not an alarmist, but I do not hesitate to say that *Washington is now in the greatest danger*. I believe Beauregard can capture it before next Tuesday if he is disposed to do so. There is not a force capable of resisting him here, this day. The Army of the Potomac is gone. And this is all owing to the stupid incompetency of the military authorities, both in the City and General Government. Here those precious days have been allowed to pass, in which the remains of the flying regiments have been left in Washington, without pay or food or shelter, to receive support from charity and liquor from bars. No officers have apparently been near them. They have not been able even to learn where their quarters were. They cannot get their pay which is due. And the consequence is, they are either mutinous or disorganized. At length, on Wednesday evening, an order appears which ought to have been issued early Monday morning, appointing a rendezvous and quarters for each regiment, and threatening with arrest any man found straggling in the streets six hours after the time of the order.

There does not seem to be the least "talent of organization" in Washington military authorities. Any man with brains would have provided for the effects of such a fearful disaster the moment he knew of it. But it is too late. The evil is done. Some of the regiments have preserved their *esprit* and *morale*. Very many could not withstand Beauregard's victorious columns an hour. If he had not been equally or more cut up, we should have heard before of his sixty or seventy thousand men filling on Patterson's column, driving it back or destroying it, and his crossing the Potomac to join with the Baltimore insurgents and isolate Washington. There is a grand lesson in all this. An army has to be slowly and carefully built up; discipline, organization are what our men want. Bravery, heroism we have; and to them the public must insist that the most thorough discipline be added. Let us have no more "gigantic pic-nics" in camps, or "armed mobs"—but an army, a drilled, compact, well-furnished engine of destruction. I went to-day, in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, to visit the prisoners here. We found them to need anything but sanitary improvement. A more healthy, vigorous, powerful set of men I have not seen for some time. They represented Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. I talked with a very gentlemanly young South Carolinian, who was taken in the battle by the Minnesotians. He stated that he was treated with the greatest kindness by his captors, and by the "regulars" who afterwards guarded him. When the brutal assault here was spoken of on unarmed prisoners, he merely shrugged his shoulders, and said "there must be *scum* in every army." Of our regiments, he thought the Fire Zouaves made the most fiery charges. He admitted that his men were driven back some mile and a quarter, and that their losses were tremendous. His regiment had been stationed on the extreme left, (where our surprise was intended,) for some weeks!

[There is no doubt that the whole of those hill-sides were thoroughly topographed by Beauregard long before, so that the artillerymen on each point had their elevation all calculated for every spot of open ground on which the troops could cross.]

They all indignantly denied that any barbarities were inflicted on the wounded; and said that their regiments had the most thorough supply of lint, bandages, medicines and surgeons, and that our wounded would surely be kindly attended to. All were in excellent spirits. C. L. B.

THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.

AN ACCOUNT BY AN OFFICER OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes the following letter, which was written by an officer of the regular army:

"The march from our bivouac, near Centreville, was taken up at 2½ A. M. on Sunday. Among officers and men the impression prevailed that the action would occur at Bull's Run, the scene of Gen. Tyler's repulse a day or two previously. In this they were disappointed. Tyler's Brigade posted themselves at the bridge over Bull's Run, where they were ordered to feign an attack as soon as Col. Hunter's Division were known to be in position. This order was partially obeyed. Hunter's Division, composed of Burnside's Brigade and Porter's Brigade, after proceeding a mile beyond Centreville, made a detour to the right, and proceeded over a wood road, well covered from observation, to the left flank of the enemy, at Manassas, a distance of about eight miles. At 6 o'clock firing was heard on the heights at Bull's Run, from a battery in Tyler's Brigade, which was promptly answered by the enemy's batteries. Their position thus revealed, the advance division (Hunter's) ascended a hill at double quick, and almost immediately the Rhode Island Battery and Griffin's West Point Battery were in brisk action. The former was supported by the First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, who maintained their ground nobly for a half hour. At this moment, Porter's Brigade, composed of the Fourteenth, Seventh and Twenty-seventh New-York, with a battalion of United States Marines, under Maj. Reynolds, and a battalion of United States Third, Second and Eighth Infantry, under Maj. Sykes, took their position in line of battle upon a hill, within range of the enemy's fire. Burnside's Battery being sorely pressed, the enemy having charged closely upon it, the gallant Colonel galloped to Maj. Sykes and implored him to come to his assistance. Maj. Sykes brought up his men at a run, and, with a deafening shout, they charged upon the enemy's skirmishers, who fled before them several hundred yards. Forming in column of divisions, Sykes' Battalion advanced a considerable distance, until they drew upon themselves an intensely hot fire of musketry and artillery. This was a trying moment. The volunteers expected much of the regulars, and gazed upon them as they stood in unbroken line, receiving the fire, and returning it with fatal precision. Impressions and resolutions are formed on the battle-field in an instant. The impression at this moment was a happy one, and Heintzelman's Brigade coming up into line, our forces steadily advanced upon the retreating rebels. The batteries, which had been meanwhile recruited with men and horses, renewed their fire with increased effect, and our supremacy upon the field was apparent. The enemy's fire was now terrific. Shell, round-shot and grape from their batteries covered the field with clouds of dust, and many a gallant fellow fell in that brief time. At this juncture the volunteers, who hitherto had behaved nobly, seeing their ranks thinned out, many losing their field and company officers, lost confidence, and in a panic fell back. Three fresh regiments coming on the field at this time would have formed a nucleus upon which a generally rally could have been effected, but while the enemy had reinforcements pouring in upon them momentarily, our entire force was in the field and badly cut up. Thus was our action maintained for hours. The panic was momentarily increasing. Regiments were observed to march up in good order, discharge one volley, and then fall back in confusion. But there was no lack of gallantry, generally speaking, and not a great many manifestations of cowardice. Our artillery, which made sad havoc upon the rebels, had spent their ammunition or been otherwise disabled by this time, and in the absence of reinforcements, a retreat was inevitable. The time for the last attack had now come. Nearly all of the rebel batteries were in place, though silent. There was a calm—an indescribable calm. Every man on the field felt it. I doubt if any one could describe it. Gen. McDowell was near the front of our lines, mounted on his gray charger. And here let me say, emphatically, that, whatever may be the criticisms upon his conduct by the military or the abominable stay-at-home newspaper scribblers and politicians, no braver man trod that turf at Manassas than Gen. McDowell. Major Sykes' Battalion of eight companies, five of Third Infantry, two of the Second, and one of the Eighth, were marched several hundred yards to the right, and formed the right flank of the line. Several volunteer regiments were deployed as skirmishers on the centre and left. Thus they advanced to the crest of the hill. The enemy met them with batteries and musketry in front, and two batteries and a thousand cavalry on the right. The fire was terrific. We maintained our position for a half hour. Then it was discovered that the rebel cavalry were attempting to outflank our right. We had no force to resist them, and the bugle of the regulars sounded the march in retreat. This, so far as we were concerned, was conducted in good order. On Major Sykes was imposed the responsible duty of covering the retreat of the Army. In this he was assisted on part of the route by the United States cavalry, under Major Palmer. The enemy followed us with their artillery and cavalry, shelling us constantly, until we reached Centreville. Here we bivouacked for an hour, and then again took up the line of march. But of the retreat let me say a word, and pardon, my dear fellow, this incoherent letter, written in an excited Centreville bivouack, on my sound knee, the other severely scratched. As I said, Major Sykes, with his Third, Second and Eighth Infantry, in all but eight companies, and they decimated, conducted the retreat. Three of his officers had been wounded, and one killed or captured. Several of them were detected endeavoring to rally the volunteers in front, and have them march off in order, so as to protect themselves against the enemy's cavalry, known to be in rapid pursuit. On this duty I recognized his special aid, Lieut. McCook, of our State, I believe, and another infantry officer, who was also mounted. The road by which the retreat was conducted, the same as that by which we advanced, had been, I think, discovered by the rebels a day or two since. The engineers, in reconnoitering the enemy's position, had been accompanied by a body of troops, who caused such a dust to rise from the road as to make their march easily observable from the heights at Manassas. Retreating by this route, no difficulty occurred in ranging their guns directly upon our line. Major Sykes quickly discovering this, and the cavalry advancing to reconnoitre the pass near Centreville, and charge it if necessary, obliqued the column, getting them upon the turf perfectly protected from the enemy's shell, which were continued to be fired upon the line of dust which was raised in the wake of the galloping cavalry. It was an admirable piece of strategy, reflecting great credit upon the gallant Major, whose conduct in the entire action, to my knowledge, drew forth the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration from both volunteer and regular officers. Were the Infantry my arm, I could ask no braver or more capable commander than he. But we are about to renew our march towards Washington, and intrusting this note to the driver of an ambulance in front of our line, in the expectation that it will reach you early, let me say that if we halt near Alexandria or Arlington and my horse can stand the pressure, I will not be long in grasping your hand. Till then, my dear fellow, believe me, your disgusted and worn-out friend, "

MORE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Nashville *Union* publishes the following dispatch:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Friday, July 19, 1861.

Everything is quiet here to-day. A flag of truce was sent in by the enemy asking permission to bury their dead, which was granted, and they have been busily engaged at the work.

The enemy's loss is probably 500 killed and wounded. Our loss is less than 20 killed.

Gen. Beauregard issued an order this afternoon to have the women and children removed from Manassas Junction. An attack is hourly expected.

George W. Meem, a private in the Washington Artillery of New-Orleans, died to-day; also, Major Harrison, of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment.

Two cannon and five hundred stand of arms were taken from the enemy.

Fifty prisoners, principally Pennsylvanians, arrived here to-day from Winchester.

It was Thomas and not William Sangster, of the Alexandria Riflemen, who was killed.

RICHMOND, Friday, July 19.

A great battle was fought near Manassas, sixty miles from here, yesterday. Gen. Beauregard repulsed the enemy three times, with great slaughter to the enemy. *No danger of the enemy getting here.*

BILLY.

The Louisville *Courier* says:

"There is no longer a doubt that the Kentucky boys were in the grand fight at Manassas, although we have no particulars from them. The following dispatch from Col. Duncan was received by his wife yesterday:

MANASSAS, July 22.

Yankees well whipped. I am unhurt. Thos. Duncan, of Bloomfield, slightly wounded in the arm."

The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the following dispatch:

"RICHMOND, July 20.—Col. Starke, Aid to Gen. Garnett, says there was no battle, but merely skirmish fighting the day Gen. Garnett was killed."

The enemy occupied the hill and Ramsey's Georgia Regiment was ordered to dislodge them. The Georgians marched up gallantly, but the enemy appeared in such overwhelming force that Ramsey gave the order to retreat. It is believed that four of the companies did not hear the order, but marched on, and were probably surrounded. It is hoped, however, that the four companies may yet reach their camp.

Gen. Garnett's command only lost twenty killed, unless some of the four companies were killed.

No official details have been received. All the balance of Gen. Garnett's command is safe.

Passengers from Manassas report that 140 Confederates are killed, wounded and missing, and that 986 Federals were left dead on the field.

About thirty wounded were brought here in the cars to-night, also one dead body.

The Federals sent a flag of truce this morning, and an armistice to bury the dead was granted.

An intelligent and reliable gentleman, who left Staunton this morning, says that all the missing companies of Ramsey's Georgia Regiment are at Monterey safe. They were prisoners paroled.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of June 20 says, regarding the first engagement at Bull's Run:

We have rarely witnessed a more electrical effect upon our citizens than the news this morning of the glorious victory of our arms at Bull's Run. It was quite equal to the universal joy of our people when the news arrived of the success of our arms in the taking of Monterey by Gen. Taylor, who was supposed to have been entirely cut off. It was a real pleasure to look at the faces of the crowded masses on the streets, relumined all over with the smiles of triumphant victory, and with hope and confidence in the righteousness of our cause, that would boldly uphold, as in opposing the world in arms. Men, women and children alike gloried in the thrilling news, which has aroused us from the long lethargy which seemed to hang over us.

We had not seen the streets so crowded of a morning for a long time, the ladies in particular having turned out as if it was a gala day, as in fact it is for New-Orleans, inspiring all alike with the noblest and the proudest hopes for the future of our Confederacy.

The *True Delta* of the same date speculates as follows:

The news from Manassas is encouraging if not decisive. The National forces sent forward to try the weak places in the prudent and sagacious Beauregard's lines, retired with fleas in their ears, and the result of their reconnoissance has added little to their knowledge if it has not increased their respect for the valor of our gallant soldier. The accounts are in exact accordance with our expectations; we regard the position taken by Gen. Beauregard as impregnable to any direct assailant; the judgment, skill and perfect knowledge of his profession which characterizes the great Creole soldier, satisfied us that the lines he would fortify would be a Torres Vedras to any National assailing force, however numerous or well appointed, there might be thrown upon them; and the advance of McDowell seems to us to have been more with the intention of feeling their strength than of any well-indulged hope of being able to dislodge him. The direct attack failing or seeming to be impracticable, the movement of McClellan, intended to turn Beauregard's position, will probably follow, when a general battle may ensue.

We regard the state of affairs thus: The enemy has the advantage in number of men, arms and ammunition; we in position, country, familiarity with arms, and a substantial cause which enlists all our hearts, souls and determination. Every hill, stream and clump of trees will be fortresses to our soldiers; every fresh advance will bring weakness and loss to the enemy. We fight upon our own soil, and in defence of everything dear to men; they, for an idea they dimly comprehend, and under the leadership of politicians the greater number of them heartily despise. Between such men as Scott and McClellan and the Pattersons and Butlers of the National chiefs, it is, also, no more possible there can be good feeling and agreement, as to the work upon which they are engaged, than there could be between the architect of the magnificent temple and a hod-carrier who might fancy that he should divide the honors accruing from the elegance of the superstructure, with its author. The first two are great soldiers; the others are of the political rubbish of a rank soil which curses every portion of the land. Butler was the tool of the men against whom he is in arms at the head of an abolition rabble, twelve months ago; so was Sickles, Cochrane, Patterson and the rest of them, and were, doubtless, then as now, equally sincere; and in any battle in which our gallant soldiers are opposed to such fellows, the result need give no one here concern.

The war in Virginia, all things considered, will, we think, be conducted very signally to our advantage and against the invader; and so far it is gratifying to know that every corps from Louisiana which has encountered the enemy has nobly acquitted itself. There appears to be no difference in their performances, and we hope that neither the telegraph nor correspondence will be invoked to elevate one regiment or corps over another or to forestall the good opinion of this city for one regiment or brigade rather than another, where all do well and are equally deserving. Dinners, and wines, and douceurs have a wonderful influence over mercenary pens which follow in the wake or hang about the head or regimental quarters of an army, but we trust no such appliances will be in requisition nor any other reports given than such as are strictly just and impartial to every true soldier in the war.

Under the head of "Why they were defeated," the *Courier* remarks:

"The Nationals are accounting for their defeat at Manassas by alleging that the Confederates had an overwhelmingly superior force.

Gen. Scott had an army of 250,000 men in the field from which to draw the attacking force; he took his own time to make preparations for the advance; he began the battle at the time selected by himself.

These facts will satisfy every reflecting mind that the Federals did not fight at a disadvantage—certainly not at what they thought was a disadvantage; but that, having as many men as they wanted, and moving at the hour selected by themselves, and beginning the attack only when they were ready, they were confident of success, and felt assured of the result, and were defeated, not by overwhelming numbers, but by the good generalship of the Confederate commanders and the obstinate and unconquerable valor of soldiers fighting for homes and liberty.

The Nationals boasted of having full information of the strength of the Confederate forces, and of every movement made by them. They had spies in all the country round about Manassas. They had balloons hovering over the Southern camps, from which maps were prepared and laid on the table of the Commander-in-Chief. They had the ablest Generals in their service at their head. They had the resources of the country at their back.

They were defeated, cut up terribly, driven back with tremendous slaughter—that is the simple truth; not because of superior numbers, for they could have ordered from Western Virginia, Baltimore, Washington City, Martinsburgh, &c., more soldiers if they had believed they were needed, but *because men fighting, not for gain, or conquest, or subjugation, but for liberty, cannot be whipped.*

That is the truth. It had as well be recognized at once. It must sooner or later be confessed.

The grand army of more than sixty thousand men, with long trains, and seige guns, and magnificent batteries, and all the equipments known to the best appointed army, was driven back from the land they had *invaded*—driven back from the homes they would have desecrated—driven back by those they would have enslaved.

That's the secret of the success of the Southern army.

Invaders cannot fight with the same spirit and determination as if they were fighting in defence of their property, their homes, their household gods."

DR. RUSSELL'S COMMENTS UPON THE BATTLE.

The Boston *Traveller*, of July 25, has this interesting statement:

Capt. Dolliver, of this city, who was near the contending hosts from an early hour on the morning of the late battle until its close, says that a person unacquainted with military movements could only make out vast columns of smoke, and hear incessant peals of heavy artillery, and the whistling of bullets. During several hours of the fight he was in company with Dr. Russell, who was mounted on a fine horse, and who explained to him some of the movements as they progressed.

The Union troops, he said, were too impetuous; they rushed forward with reckless valor, instead of steadily gaining ground, and holding every inch as they gained it. Dr. Russell rode up to the flanks of the various divisions engaged, and saw the distance they were apart, and the effect of the firing, which was decidedly in favor of the Union troops. Dr. Russell seems to have anticipated some disaster in the rear, from a casual remark to the effect that the battle was won, "if no mishap overtakes the rear of the National forces." As he explained to Capt. Dolliver some of the movements, he loaned him his glass to see for himself. He said that our troops held their own like veterans, when opposed to superior numbers, but they lacked steadiness in falling back.

Dr. Russell saw the cavalry as they emerged from the woods, and remarked to Capt. Dolliver that they numbered about a thousand, and Capt. D. himself thinks that Dr. Russell was about right in his estimate. A very small force of even infantry, properly posted, could have driven them off the field; but that force was not at hand. They charged among the teamsters and created a panic, which was more destructive than their swords.

Capt. Dolliver remarked to Dr. Russell that he thought the troops from the front as they came up, would stop the retreat at a certain point; but the Doctor said, "No, they are all more or less infected; it is painful—very painful; so we must look out to make good our own retreat."

Capt. Dolliver and Dr. Russell retreated in company until all danger from the victorious rebels was past.

Capt. Dolliver says that the men suffered much from want of water, and that they had been inspired with the hope of Gen. Butler bearing down upon one flank and Gen. Patterson upon the other, while they drove in the centre. They fought confidently that victory was within their grasp, and knew not the disaster in the rear until too late to retrieve it.

A STRANGE STORY.

The special Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs:

I apprehend there is too much truth in the statement that the consternation that pervaded the ranks of our Army on Sunday afternoon last was produced by the teamsters. It is now believed that the teamsters who produced the excitement, and caused the retreat, were rebels—not of the condition in life from which such employes are usually selected, but men of means and position in the South, who, under a disguise, had deceided the Government into employing them. In fact, it was but a repetition of the *St. Nicholas* affair.

Several of the teamsters were in Washington some time before they left for Centreville; and it is now remembered that a little child, residing in the house in which they boarded, was several times the recipient of rebel badges, and on one occasion of a handkerchief bearing upon it several rebel emblems and devices.

At the time the presents were bestowed, nothing was thought of it, the teamsters being in the Government employ, but now the facts are remembered.

I receive my information from good authority, and give it, not only to show the origin of the panic, but also to show what risks the traitors to their country will incur to further their fiendish projects.

COL. O. B. WILCOX.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The reports say: "The last seen of the gallant Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan First, he was lying on the battle-field wounded. He is either dead or a prisoner."

Col. O. B. Wilcox was a graduate of West Point. A few years ago he resigned his position in the Army, and commenced at Detroit the study of the law; but upon the call of the President in April, he hastened to offer his services to the Government, and secured a commission as Colonel. He was, or is, still a young man. The calamity that has befallen him will fill a large circle of friends with grief. Accomplished, heroic, "gallant," as all the reports concur in describing him, with the attributes that command admiration, and the gifts that win affection, if lost his loss will be one which those who knew him best can best appreciate. His tastes were literary as well as military. A few years ago he published a delightful volume entitled *Shoepac Recollections*, a most exquisite picture of life in Detroit, more than fifty years ago, when it was a little picturesque, quaint, French town. A more charming picture of simple, colonial manners has never been drawn. He was also author of a volume called *Faca, an Army Memoir*, and of a romance published in one of our monthlies entitled "West Point," in which the hero graduates at that institution, and we are afforded a sharp, graphic picture of a life little known. In the battle of Bull's Run, he "fleshed his maiden sword;" let us hope he lives to wave it in many a "well-won field," and to achieve that distinction and honor which his royal gifts of nature so splendidly fit him for. O. B. B.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *News*, writing under date of July 14, says:

"The *Advertiser and Register* was telegraphed, last night, the fact that a detachment of the Montgomery Mounted Rifles had fired upon a boat filled with National sailors. The Rifles, under Capt. Clanton, have for some time been performing the laborious and dangerous duty of guarding the coast in the neighborhood of the East Pass of Santa Rosa Island, but without incident, until Friday morning. About 7 o'clock in the morning of that day, a detachment of the company, under Capt. Clanton, discovered approaching the island shore a small boat or launch from the blockading steamer lying a mile or two distant.

The men immediately concealed themselves behind a mound of sand, and awaited their approach to within a very short distance of the ambuscade, when they were discovered by the crew. The launch immediately stopped, and attempted to pull round, when Capt. Clanton demanded their approach to the shore. For a moment it seemed the intention of the launch to obey his summons, when the officer in charge of the boat drew his sword, and ordered a return to the ship. Capt. Clanton a second time ordered their approach to the shore, accompanied with a threat to fire on them if disobeyed, which was disregarded. The rifles then opened fire at a short distance, when the officer in command—supposed to be a midshipman—reeled, and fell across the guards of the boat.

He is supposed to be killed or desperately wounded. Several others in the launch were thought to be hurt or killed, as the boat (an eight oared one) got out of the scrape with the assistance of only two oars. Nineteen shots were fired at not over a hundred yards. Some of them, it is thought, must have been killed. The gun of one of the men missed fire the first volley; he claimed the privilege of a fire, however, which was granted, and it was thought with success. These are all the particulars of the affair I have been able to gather.

These fellows it seems, have been in the habit of running about in their boats for some time, near the shore, for the purpose of supplying themselves with water, as well as dropping the lead, and Capt. Clanton determined to put a stop to their audacity, and set the trap into which they came very near marching. Molten lead must have been a very poor substitute for the cool spring water with which the rascals have been in the habit of slaking their thirst. The result of this, some think, may be a serious matter, and that their small boats may retaliate on our coast guard. Let them try it, if they want Capt. Lovell's little fleet to make 'em scratch gravel."

The lady of Gen. Bragg arrived this morning from Mobile.

There has been no addition to the squadron for the last day or two at the anchorage. Like old Patterson, the fleet is inactive.

P. S.—Capt. Clanton, with nearly all his command has returned to this side. They are confident of having killed five or six. They fired at about one hundred yards. The flags of the steamer were at half-mast when they left their retreat for camp. Three guns were discharged from her, which they suppose were summons to other launches to return or 'look-out.' Hurrah for the Mounted Rifles! Capt. Cox's turn next."

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Character of the Country—Supposed Intentions of Gen. McClellan—Adventures of a Captive Soldier—Cowardice of the Georgians—Incidents of the Late Fight, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GRAFTON, Va., Saturday, July 20, 1861.

Certainly, if freedom dwells among the mountains, Western Virginia should be its everlasting home. From the time that we left Wheeling yesterday, the scenery was a succession of high hills, gulches, crags and water-courses. The railroad clung to the Ohio till we passed Bellair and effected a junction with the Ohio Central road, and then, as though it had finally made up its mind to grapple with a gigantic task, it turned resolutely eastward and plunged into the mountain passes, through which, miraculously, it finds a road to the Atlantic coast. If the folds of Gen. Scott's *boa constrictor* are anything like as sinuous as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I am sure he can envelope half a dozen Southern Confederacies, and they never find a shadow of avenue for escape, except over the monster's body; and if his work is done with the skill and scientific accuracy that marks the construction of this great thoroughfare, you may be sure the coil will be as fatal as it has been slow in its windings.

After threading ravines, shooting over mountain streams, an I plunging through tunnels black as night, for about five hours, we reached Grafton, the junction of the two great western branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—the one leading to Wheeling and the other to Parkersburgh. This is the present centre of Gen. Hill's command, though he is now absent, and the post is commanded by Lt.-Col. Fuller.

The head-quarters of Gen. McClellan are at Beverly, about forty-four miles to the south of Grafton. What he is doing there at the present time, no one seems to know. I scarcely think he is preparing to join the advance against Richmond, and consider it much more likely that he is making ready for a sudden movement South, to get possession of the Tennessee Railroad, aid our friends in East Tennessee, and cut off the retreat of Davis and Beauregard when driven from Richmond—*incidentally* preventing Gen. Wise's escape from the forces of Gen. Cox, which are following him up the Kanawha from the Ohio. I think this the most likely programme, because the victories of Rich Mountain and Laurel Hill have rendered it feasible, and the result, if successful, would be brilliant beyond any yet attained. The capture of the Wises would become inevitable, if not that of the whole nest of traitors in Richmond.

In this immediate vicinity, rebellion is pretty thoroughly squelched. Occasional captures of traitors are still made, some the remnants of Garnett's and Pegram's forces, and some of home rebels, but they are few. One of our soldiers, captured by the enemy before the battles, came in last night, having made his escape after the rout. He is one of the Indiana Volunteers and named Moore. He was sent out with seven others on a scouting party, before the attack on Laurel Hill, and getting too far into the enemy's lines was captured. He reports that he was very well used till after the flight from that point, when threats of shooting and hanging him began freely to be made. He was forced to accompany the flying rebels, two of them keeping close behind him, and favoring him with occasional pricks with their bayonets, by way of incentive and reminder. The swearing of these flying heroes, who were mainly Georgians, must have exceeded that of "our army in Flanders." The death of Gen. Garnett seemed to inspire in them no more humane emotion than contempt; and to offset and excuse their own notorious cowardice, they visited on him the most brutal reproaches for lack of courage and capacity, and charging to him the disaster which it is well known he strove to avert, with a persistency and daring that cost him his life.

The flight of these Georgians was attended by continued panic. They abandoned their baggage, and had no provisions excepting what they plundered on the road. While Moore was with them, they shot seven head of cattle—about their only subsistence. They were striking for Staunton. After the death of Gen. Garnett, they seemed destitute of any commanding officer, and made scarcely a show of discipline. They gave Moore no portion of their provisions, and he fasted during a march of over eighty miles. Finally, while near a piece of woods, and seeing himself unobserved, he broke for the cover—never once looking around or endeavoring to see whether his flight was discovered. No pursuit was probably made. His arrival here was a source of great gratification to his comrades, who had supposed him dead. He is small and young, unlike our usual idea of a Hoosier; but active and muscular, and evidently possessed of great power of endurance.

I hear a great many incidents of the late battles, some of which are noteworthy as illustrating the character of our troops and operations. Great stress is laid on the admirable strategy of Gen. McClellan; he is considered to have achieved a clear title to military skill. Great admiration is expressed, too, for the courage of Col. Lander, who seemed to be the Marshal Ney of the expedition. The chivalric character of the man who was Porter's second, and offered to fight in his place with *any* weapons, developed a daring on the field of battle which amounted to rashness. He had no regular command, (some think him ill used by his superiors,) but was temporarily in charge of a detachment which did not manœuvre to suit him under fire; and the manner in which he exposed himself as a mark for the enemy's guns, while reforming the line, is described as indicating utter seeming disregard of his own safety.

It seems that Col. Rosencrans's attack on Pegram would have been a complete surprise, after turning his flank by these wonderful forced marches over the mountain, but for the accident of a scout being shot and disabled, whom he had sent back with a dispatch to Gen. McClellan. This dispatch gave the enemy an inkling of the movement, and time for preparation. As it was, the engagement was fought without cannon on our side, it being impossible to get them over the mountain. The mortality was caused by the terrible effect of the Minié balls, nearly always fatal where they hit any part of the bone.

Gen. Hill is pretty generally censured for not cutting off the retreat of Garnett's force. It is believed that a little more activity—some say courage—would have resulted in the capture of the entire body. But it is only fair to say that his friends charge these censures to ungenerous malignity on the part of rivals, and claim that there was no time when it was not a physical impossibility for him to intercept the flying Georgians. What is the exact truth in the case, I have not yet been able to learn. Some charge, too, that Gen. Morris was also too slow; that greater energy would have resulted in a more complete success. The sharp issues of the battle-field are made up with wonderful promptness; and the commander who accepts responsibility, consents, in doing so, to become a target for the most relentless criticism in case of failure.

Grafton is a little mountain village, surrounded in all directions by hills, and lying on both sides of the Valley River, here formed by two principal branches.

J. M. W.

CHANGE IN GEN. McCLELLAN'S PLANS—HE LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON—GEN. ROSENCRANZ IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO—HIS MILITARY EXPERIENCE.

GRAFTON, Va., Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

When I reached Beverly, on Sunday evening, as I wrote you in my last, I found the most active preparations for an immediate march southward. Gen. McClellan designed to head the expedition in person; but the telegraph (whose wires run to the tent of the General) brought, during the night and the next day, messages that greatly modified the programme. Although the utmost reticence was used in regard to the intelligence and the plans, yet it soon appeared, from the changed programme, that our forces have been repulsed at Manassas, and that

chair which she threw at him across the room! In general, they were greatly surprised at the correct and respectful behavior of our soldiers, whom they had been taught to believe incarnate Beads. One exceedingly rabid, but intelligent, woman in Beverly, finally was brought to acknowledge that as she had been deceived in the character of the Northerners, she might also be mistaken in the nature of the war; "but," said she, "don't call us rebels."

The discipline in regard to plunder has been very strict. Soldiers were compelled to deliver up all their prizes, as far as possible. Articles of clothing, however, I think must be an exception, as I have seen numbers of the boys attired in the drab military overcoats abandoned by the emulous Georgians in their flight, and sporting hats of such miraculous configuration and texture, as could have originated nowhere north of Mason's and Dixon's Line. Some, too, have managed to retain knives of astonishing size, and of such workmanship as I am sure no Yankee cutler would own.

Before I had been here twenty-four hours I found myself in a Virginia jail, but as I had the company of the Quartermaster, I felt more confidence in my escape than John Brown could reasonably have entertained under similar circumstances. The building, in fact, is used as a storehouse for *secesh.* arms and ammunition taken at Rich Mountain. The guns are mainly common muskets, with percussion locks, and provided with bayonets, though some United States stolen guns appear, with occasionally an old flint-lock. The ammunition includes Minié rifle-bullets and rifled-cannon balls. The guns taken at Rich Mountain and from Pegram's men, are about a thousand stand. the wagons some thirty-five, and nearly a hundred mules and horses. The wagons are as antique as possible in appearance, enormous in size, the bodies built in panels and the ends half as high again as the middle.

I saw at Laurel Hill the tents captured, all still standing, and doubt whether the card of the makers—Marshall & Brothers, sailmakers, Savannah, Ga.—very prettily printed on the side, will prove a judicious advertisement.

Amongst the spoils were found, too, a great number of Virginia Bank notes, unsigned. It is supposed that these were to be issued to pay expenses. Whether stolen, or fairly obtained, is a question.

J. M. W.

THE ROUT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* furnishes the following items:

"It is said that the remnants of Garnett's Army are attempting to reorganize at Romney. I confess I scarcely see how they can be equipped again. Their losses along the road, at Cheat River and beyond, are almost incalculable. It is a fact which our Northern officials may note, that this Army at Laurel Hill was in every respect far better equipped than ours. They had the best of Sibley tents; blankets, one of which is worth more than two of ours; abundance of cooking utensils; a profusion of camp chests, camp tables, camp stools, and all manner of camp equipage; fine camp coats, far better in design and manufacture than the best of ours; hundreds of litters for the wounded, where we had not a single one; chests full of lint, bandages, and complete collections of surgeons' stores, while our wounded on the battle-field had to be bandaged with old shirts picked up along the line of the retreat. All this munificent outfit for an Army, and the huge old four-horse Virginia wagons, in which they transported it, are gone. If the rebels at Romney had an overflowing treasury, I hardly see how they could scrape together in Virginia another equipment like that for an Army of six thousand. Without money, with even their private baggage all gone, and absolutely nothing left, it is difficult to see how they can be more than an organized mob. What they lost on the retreat from Laurel Hill they would hardly replace in a couple of months; with none, replacing would seem to be out of the question.

It was hoped that a prize had been taken at Cheat River in their heavy iron army chest. Greatly to Gen. Morris' disgust, on forcing it open, it was found to contain one old silver watch, some thousands of newly printed sheets of Virginia shinplaster, and one of our bomb-shells! Such was the treasury for the whole ten thousand rebel troops in Northwestern Virginia!

The shinplaster was all on the "Fairmont Bank" an institution supposed to be located at a little village some twenty miles from here, but of which the inhabitants have no particular knowledge. It was adorned with a portrait of the drunken phiz of Ex-Gov. Letcher, trying to look as solemnly sober as possible.

The story the prisoners tell about the bombshell so carefully preserved in the Army chest is curious. They say that it was one of those thrown from the rifled guns of the Cleveland Artillery, a day or two before the evacuation, which fell inside the camp. This one buried itself in the earth not more than twenty feet from Gen. Garnett's marquee, but, for some remarkable reason, failed to explode. Gen. Garnett considered the escape so narrow that he took the bomb up, extracted the fuse, and preserved it in the Army chest as a memento, little dreaming, doubtless, of the complete overthrow by which that shell would again come into the possession of the National Army.

And this reminds me of a circumstance connected with Garnett's death, which I believe I have not mentioned before. When the rebel General was shot, he was on foot, waving his men back to the conflict. *He had waded the Cheat River, on foot, with his men,* and when he fell his pantaloons were all dripping with wate.

THE KANAWHA CAMPAIGN.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE AT SCARYTOWN.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

"Up the Kanawha," 18 miles from Charleston, Friday, July 19, 1861.

By a courier who left yesterday for Gallipolis, I sent you a telegram, announcing the result of an engagement with the enemy, the day previous. We have no means of communicating with our friends except by river or courier; and as a steamer will leave for the Ohio in the morning, I embrace the opportunity to send you the particulars of this ill-starred, not to say disastrous affair.

About nine o'clock Wednesday morning, information having been received at head-quarters that the rebels had taken position at the village of Scarytown, at the mouth of Scary Creek, a short distance above this point, Gen. Cox ordered the Twelfth Ohio Regiment, Col. Lowe, two companies of the Twenty-first Ohio, Col. Norton, the Cleveland Light Artillery, with two rifled 6-pounders, and a fragment of a cavalry company from Ironton, Ohio—in all about one thousand men, with forty rounds of ammunition—to proceed up the river, on a reconnoitering expedition. The General's instruction to Col. Lowe, the Commander, were, to dislodge the enemy from their hold, if he could do so easily; if not, to take a position, and await the arrival of reinforcements.

It is, perhaps, ten miles by river from our camp to Scarytown, but not more than half that distance by land. The expedition embarked on one of three steamers lying in front of our encampment—our advance thus far having been mainly made by boats—and was landed at a point a few hundred yards lower down, on the opposite, or Western bank of the river, where there is a dirt-road leading to Scarytown. They advanced cautiously, a party of skirmishers thoroughly scouring the country on both sides of the road as they progressed.

Scarytown is a miserable little village of a dozen or twenty log huts, scattered along the right bank of the creek from which it takes its name, and near its mouth. Both banks are precipitous for two or three hundred yards above the Kanawha, where they gradually slope off. The country on the right bank is densely wooded, while that on the left, immediately above the town, is comparatively clear. Directly opposite the village, where the hill runs a bold spur to the Kanawha, there is still considerable timber. This description of the topography of the country is necessary to a proper understanding of the battle.

When the expedition reached the immediate vicinity of of the town, the company of cavalry, which had somehow fallen to the rear, was ordered to advance. They had no sooner reached the brow of the hill than two six-pound cannon balls came whistling through their ranks, instantly killing one man, and causing the company to beat a hasty retreat. The disorderly flight of the mounted men had a bad effect on the Twelfth, who were now about to "smell Southern powder" for the first time. Capt. Cotton, of the Cleveland Light Artillery, immediately advanced to the brow of the hill, and took a position under a clump of trees, overlooking the town. Before his pieces were unlimbered, two more balls from the enemy's guns whistled high above him, cutting the twigs from the topmost branches of the trees. The rebel intrenchment, a carefully prepared breastwork of earth, about midway of the opposite hill, and not more than four or five hundred yards distant, could be distinctly seen. The Captain's "brass missionaries" now began to preach, while he took a position to the right to watch the effect of his shots. The first few, like those of the rebels, were too high, but the proper elevation was soon attained, when he cried, "Now let them have it, boys!" *In fifteen minutes the enemy's guns ceased to respond.*

The whole column was then ordered to advance. Quick volleys of musketry followed from both sides, but with little effect. It was now discovered that all the houses of the village were filled with riflemen, the cracks, from which the chinking had been removed, serving as loop-holes. From these livid sheets of flame would issue every few moments, while the woods above seemed all ablaze. Capt. Cotton, observing to what use the houses had been put, turned his artillery upon them, hitting one at almost every shot, and knocking it into ruins. As his percussion shells would strike and explode, logs, guns and the mangled bodies of men would be seen flying in all directions.

The [illegible] of our troops was now getting low, and a charge was ordered to be made upon the enemy. The left, composed of the fragment of the Twenty-first, and one or two companies of the Twelfth, under Lieut.-Col. Wiles, promptly obeyed, and, dashing down the hill, forded the stream, and in a few minutes were upon the enemy's ground. The right, however, who were exposed to a galling fire from the woods on the opposite hillside, after proceeding a short distance, faltered, and then fell back in great confusion. Had they been as vigorous as the left, the day would have soon been won. But they were badly officered and disciplined, and could not stand the sight of their falling comrades. The left, though they had fought like veterans, could not hold their position alone, and were reluctantly compelled to fall back.

About this time, the fight having lasted nearly two hours, the rebels were reinforced by a regiment, armed with Minié rifles, and accompanied by one piece of artillery, which immediately opened upon our battery Capt. Cotton, who had but seven rounds of ammunition left, returned the fire to that extent, and then drew off his command. Previous to this, a messenger had been sent to the General for assistance, who at once ordered out the Twenty-first Ohio, but before they had proceeded two miles, they met the expedition in full retreat, bearing with them about thirty of their wounded comrades. The dead and the rest of the wounded could not be gathered under the enemy's fire Among those left upon the field was Col. Norton, a gallant officer, who sustained a severe flesh wound. He would not allow his men to carry him off when they could have done so with comparative safety, but told them to go on with the fight. He was found by the enemy later in the day, and we learn is being properly cared for.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Cleveland Light Artillery. Every man fought like a tiger. A gloom has been cast over them, however, by the loss of private John Haven, an intelligent, handsome young fellow, whose right hip was carried away by a cannon ball. When he fell, his Captain, who loved him as a son, picked him up and conveyed him to a place of safety. "*Never mind me, Captain,*" said the dying man, "*but don't let that flag go down!*"

To complete the day's misfortunes, Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio, a daring officer of large experience, Col. Woodruff, the gallant leader of the Second Kentucky: Lieut. Col. Neff, and Captains Austin and Hurd, all of the same regiment, disappointed at not being permitted to share in the fight, rode up the bank of the river, opposite the field, to see that which they could not otherwise enjoy. Just as they reached the scene, they heard loud shouting, and not doubting that our boys had won the day, crossed the river in a skiff, and—can you credit it?—*deliberately walked into the enemy's lines.* Their chagrin can be more readily imagined than described. Thus we have not only lost an important battle, but all the experienced officers attached to the brigade. The loss of the battle was trifling, compared with that of our three best Colonels. The Second Kentucky Regiment, especially, is disconsolate at the loss of their leader, and to be with him again would do all that men dare.

An official list of the killed, wounded and missing of the battle, places our loss at 56, as follows: Known to be killed, 9; wounded, 38; missing, 9. The wounds are generally slight, but three or four of them being necessarily fatal. The rebel loss was undoubtedly equal to our own.

The Army, about 4,000 strong, is encamped at the mouth of Pocatallico Creek, and will probably remain inactive till the arrival of Gen. McClellan, who will command in person. OCCIDENT.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The following dispatch is from Mr. Lynch, late Post-office clerk at Cleveland, (O.,) to the *Plaindealer*:

New Creek, Va., Sunday, July 21.

Eight hundred rebels under McDonald, mostly cavalry, were strongly intrenched at Romney, and the road guarded by cannon, and the rocks lining the road loaded with powder and a train attached ready to fire, but the whole force suddenly evacuated and ran towards Winchester, but finding they were not able to pass the mountains in that direction, they struck off towards Strausburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

The Louisville *Journal*, of July 22, says:

"A citizen of Western Virginia, *en route* for Indiana with his family, assures the Harrisburgh *Press* of Saturday, that he passed through Cumberland Gap a few days since, and found 1,500 troops of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, with a battery of six field-pieces, intrenched two miles this side of the line, while 400 troops are encamped on the Tennessee side. He says that he was informed at the Gap that these troops would soon take up a line of march for Somerset and Crab Orchard, and are only waiting to capture Andy Johnson before they move. Great excitement exists in that portion of the State in consequence of the report."

THE CONNECTICUT REGIMENTS.

The New-Haven *Journal* has seen a letter from Col. Terry, of the Second Connecticut Regiment. He says: "The cause of the retreat was the double numbers of the enemy, their superiority in cannon, and the sufferings of our men from hunger and thirst, after their long and fatiguing march." He retreated in good order. His loss in killed and wounded is quite small, though there are a good many stragglers, and doubtless some of them are prisoners. The First and Third Connecticut Volunteers suffered more than the Second. All were under very heavy fire and bore it bravely, but the artillery of the enemy was poorly served, which accounts for the small loss. His letter is, of course, brief and hasty, no time for returns having elapsed, but he says he knows positively of only one man in the Regiment who is killed, though probably there are several others.

THE REBEL CONFEDERACY.

Message of "President" Jeff. Davis.

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederate States of America:

My Message addressed to you at the commencement of the last session contained such full information of the state of the Confederacy as to render it unnecessary that I should now do more than call your attention to such important facts as have occurred during the recess, and the matters connected with the public defence.

I have again to congratulate you on the accession of new members to our Confederation of free and equal sovereign States. Our loved and honored brethren of North Carolina and Tennessee have consummated the action foreseen and provided for at your last session, and I have had the gratification of announcing, by proclamation, in conformity with law, that these States were admitted into the Confederacy.

The people of Virginia, also, by a majority previously unknown in our history, have ratified the action of her Convention, uniting her fortunes with ours. The States of Arkansas, North Carolina and Virginia have likewise adopted the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and no doubt is entertained of its adoption by Tennessee, at the election to be held early in next month.

I deemed it advisable to direct the removal of the several executive departments, with their archives, to this city, to which you had removed the seat of Government. Immediately after your adjournment, the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt, energetic action. The accumulation of his forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were to be directed against Virginia, and from no point could necessary measures for her defence and protection be so effectively decided as from her own capital. The rapid progress of events for the last few weeks, has fully sufficed to lift the veil behind which the true policy and purposes of the Government of the United States had been previously concealed. Their odious features now stand fully revealed. The message of the President, and the action of their Congress during the present month, confesses their intention of the subjugation of these States, by a war, by which it is impossible to attain the proposed result, while its dire calamity, not to be averted by us, will fall with double severity on themselves.

Commencing in March last, with the affectation of ignoring the secession of seven States, which first organized this Government; presiding in April in idle and absurd assumption of the existence of a riot, which was to be dispersed by a *posse comitatus*; continuing in successive months the false representation that these States intended an offensive war, in spite of conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the very basis on which this Government is constituted, the President of the United States and his advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of these States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home, but conquest abroad; not defense of its own liberties, but subversion of those of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created, the art with which they were devised, and the perfidy with which they were executed, were already known to you, but you could scarcely have supposed that they would be openly avowed, and their success made the subject of a boast and self-laudation in an executive message. Fortunately for truth and history, however, the President of the United States details, with minuteness, the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens, in violation of an armistice of which he confessed to have been informed, but only by rumor, too vague and uncertain to fix the attention of the hostile expedition dispatched to supply Fort Sumter, admitted to have been undertaken with the knowledge that its success was impossible. The sending of a notice to the Governor of South Carolina, of his intention to use force to accomplish his object, and then quoting from his Inaugural Address the assurance that "there could be no conflict unless these States were the aggressors," he proceeds to declare his conduct, as just related by himself, was the performance of a promise, so free from the power of ingenious sophistry as that the world should not be able to misunderstand it; and in defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with becoming the assailants of the United States, without a gun in sight, or in expectancy, to return their fire, save only a few in the fort. He is, indeed, fully justified in saying that the case is so far from the power of ingenious sophistry that the world will not be able to misunderstand it. Under cover of this unfounded pretence, that the Confederate States are the assailants, this high functionary, after expressing his concern that some foreign nations had so shaped their action as if they supposed the early destruction of the National Union probable, abandons all further disguise, and proposes to make this contest a short and decisive one, by placing at the control of the Government for the work at least four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars. The Congress, concurring in the doubt thus intimated as to the efficiency of the force demanded, has increased it to half a million of men.

These enormous preparations in men and money, for the conduct of the war, on a scale more grand than any which the new world ever witnessed, is a distinct avowal, in the eyes of civilized man, that the United States are engaged in a conflict with a great and powerful nation. They are at last compelled to abandon the pretense of being engaged in dispersing rioters and suppressing insurrections, and are driven to the acknowledgement that the ancient Union has been dissolved. They recognize the separate existence of these Confederate States, by an interdictive embargo and blockade of all commerce between them and the United States; not only by sea, but by land, not only in ships, but in cars, not only with those who bear arms, but with the entire population of the Confederate States. Finally they have repudiated the foolish conceit that the inhabitants of this Confederacy are still citizens of the United States, for they are waging an indiscriminate war upon them all, with savage ferocity, unknown in modern civilization.

In this war, rapine is the rule, private houses, in beautiful rural retreats, are bombarded and burnt, grain crops in the field are consumed by the torch, and when the torch is not convenient, careful labor is bestowed to render complete the destruction of every article of use, or ornament, remaining in private dwellings, after their inhabitants have fled from the outrages of brute soldiery. In 1781 Great Britain, when invading the revolted Colonies, took possession of every district and county near Fortress Monroe, now occupied by the troops of the United States. The houses then inhabited by the people, after being respected and protected by avowed invaders, are now pillaged and destroyed by men who pretend that Virginians are their fellow-citizens. Mankind will shudder at the tales of the outrages committed on defenceless families by soldiers of the United States, now invading our homes; yet these outrages are prompted by inflamed passions and the madness of intoxication. But who shall depict the horror they entertain for the cool and deliberate malignancy which, under the pretext of suppressing insurrection, (said by themselves to be upheld by a minority only of our people,) makes special war on the sick, including women and children, by carefully devised measures to prevent their obtaining the medicines necessary for their cure. The sacred claims of humanity, respected even during the fury of actual battle, by careful diversion of attack from hospitals containing wounded enemies, are outraged in cold blood by a Government and people that pretend to desire a continuance of fraternal connections. All these outrages must remain unavenged by the universal reprehension of mankind. In all cases where the actual perpetrators of the wrongs escape capture, they admit of no retaliation. The humanity of our people would shrink instinctively from the bare idea of urging a like war upon the sick, the women and the children of an enemy. But there are other savage practices which have been resorted to by the Government of the United States, which do admit of repression by retaliation, and I have been driven to the necessity of enforcing the repression. The prisoners of war taken by the enemy on board the armed schooner *Savannah*, sailing under our commission, were, as I was credibly advised, treated like common felons, put in irons, confined in a jail usually appropriated to criminals of the worst dye, and threatened with punishment as such. I had made application for the exchange of these prisoners to the commanding officer of the enemy's squadron off Charleston, but that officer had already sent the prisoners to New-York when application was made. I therefore deemed it my duty to renew the proposal for the exchange to the Constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, the only officer having control of the prisoners. To this end, I dispatched an officer to him under a flag of truce; and in making the proposal, I informed President Lincoln of my resolute purpose to check all barbarities on prisoners of war by such severity of retaliation on prisoners held by us as should secure the abandonment of the practice. This communication was received and read by an officer in command of the United States forces, and a message was brought from him by the bearer of my communication, that a reply would be returned by President Lincoln as soon as possible. I earnestly hope this promised reply (which has not yet been received) will convey the assurance that prisoners of war will be treated, in this unhappy contest, with that regard for humanity which has made such conspicuous progress in the conduct of modern warfare. As measures of precaution, however, and until this promised reply is received, I still retain in close custody some officers captured from the enemy, whom it had been my pleasure previously to set at large on parole, and whose fate must necessarily depend on that of prisoners held by the enemy. I append a copy of my communication to the President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the report of the officer charged to deliver my communication. There are some other passages in the remarkable paper to which I have called your attention, having reference to the peculiar relations which exist between this Government and the States usually termed Border Slave States, which cannot properly be withheld from notice. The hearts of our people are animated by sentiments toward the inhabitants of these States which found expression in your enactment refusing to consider them enemies, or authorizing hostilities against them. That a very large portion of the people of these States regard us as brethren; that if unrestrained by the actual presence of large armies, subversion of civil authority, and declaration of martial law, some of them, at least, would joyfully unite with us; that they are, with almost entire unanimity, opposed to the prosecution of the war waged against us, are facts which daily recurring events fully warrant the assertion that the President of the United States refuses to recognize in these, our late sister States, the right of refraining from attack upon us, and justifies his refusal by the assertion that the States have no other power than that reserved to them in the Union by the Constitution. Now, one of them, having ever been a State of the Union, this view of the constitutional relations between the States and the General Government is a fitting introduction to another assertion of the Message, that the Executive possesses power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of delegating that power to military commanders at their discretion. And both these propositions claim a respect equal to that which is felt for the adational statement of opinion in the same paper, in order to excute the laws, that some single law made in such tenderness of citizens' liberty, that practically it relieves more of the guilty than the innocent should to a very limited extent be violated. We may well rejoice that we have forever severed our connection with a Government that thus trample on all principles of constitutional liberty, and with a people in whose presence such avowals could be hazarded. The operations in the field will be greatly extended by reason of the policy which heretofore has been secretly entertained, and is now *avowed* and acted on by us. The forces hitherto raised provide amply for the defence of seven States which originally organized in the Confederacy, as is evidently the fact, that, with the exception of three fortified islands, whose defence is efficiently aided by a preponderating naval force, the enemy has been driven completely out of these stations; and now, at the expiration of five months from the formation of the Government, not a single hostile foot presses their soil. These forces, however, must necessarily prove inadequate to repel invasion by the half million of men now proposed by the enemy, and a corresponding increase of our forces will become necessarily the recommendations for the raising of an efficient equipment. This additional force will be contained in the communication of the Secretary of War, to which I need scarcely invite your earnest attention.

In my message delivered in April last, I referred to the promise of the abundant crops with which we were cheered. The grain crops generally, have since been harvested, and the yield has proven to be the most abundant ever known in our history. Many believe the supply adequate to two years' consumption of our population. Cotton, sugar, tobacco, forming a surplus of the production of our agriculture, and furnishing the basis of our commercial interchange, present the most cheering premises ever known. Providence has smiled on the labor which extracts the teeming wealth of our soil, in all parts of our Confederacy.

It is the more gratifying to be able to give you this, because, in need of large and increased expenditure, in support of our Army, elevated and purified by a sacred cause, they maintain that our fellow-citizens, of every condition of life, exhibit most self-sacrificing devotion. They manifest a laudable pride of upholding their independence, unaided by any resources, other than their own and the immense wealth which a fertilized and genial climate have accumulated. This Confederacy of agriculturalists could not be more strongly displayed than in the large revenues which, with eagerness, they have contributed at the call of their country. In the single article of cotton, the subscriptions to the loan proposed by the Government, cannot fall short of fifty millions of dollars, and will probably exceed that sum; and scarcely an article required for the consumption of our Army is provided otherwise than by subscription to the produce loan, so happily devised by your wisdom. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report submitted to you, will give you the amplest details connected with that branch of the public service; but it is not alone in their prompt pecuniary contributions that the noble race of freemen who inhabit these States evidence how worthy are those liberties which they so well know how to defend. In numbers far exceeding those authorized by your laws, they have pressed the tender of their services against the enemy. Their attitude of calm and sublime devotion to their country, the cool and confident courage with which they are already preparing to meet the invasion, in whatever proportions it may assume; the assurances that their sacrifices and their services will be renewed from year to year with unfailing purpose until they have made good to the uttermost their rights to self-government; the generous and almost unequivocal confidence which they display in their Government during the pending struggle, all combine to present a spectacle such as the world has rarely, if ever, seen. To speak of subjugating such a people, so united and determined, is to speak in a language incomprehensible to them, to resist attack on their rights or their liberties is with them an instinct. Whether this war shall last one, or three, or five years, is a problem which they leave to be solved by the enemy alone. It will last till the enemy shall have withdrawn from their borders; till their political rights, their altars and their homes are freed from invasion. Then, and then only, will they rest from this struggle, to enjoy in peace the blessings which, with the favor of Providence, they have secured by the aid of their own strong hearts and steady arms.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning brought in indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. *Henry Burns.*—An indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. *Henry Conner, John Morris and John Williams.*—An indictment for voluntarily serving on board a vessel engaged in the Slave-trade.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Batterly vs. *Spear.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Graham vs. *Kyte et al.*—The plaintiff has given a satisfaction of her mortgage. There is no existing cause of action herein. In my opinion there cannot be any reviver in such a case. Motion denied without costs.

The Hartford Carpet Company vs. *Smith et al.*—The injunction is modified so as to permit the Sheriff to sell the property seized, which he must deposit to the credit of this action, after deducting his fees. In all other respects the injunction is continued, on the plaintiff executing a bond for costs. $10 costs of motion to the party finally prevailing in the action.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 26, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	88	20	Bk. of N. America. 90
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, coup.	80½	5	Del. & H. Canal Co. 86
3,000 Trea. 6% Ct. 2 Year	98½	5	Pacific Mail St. Co. 71
3,000 Ohio State 6s, '60.	90	310	New-York Cen. R.. 75
1,000 Ill. Coup. Bds. '79	79	750	do 74⅞
1,000 Michigan 6s	80	450	do s30 74¾
1,000 Mich. St. 6s '78	80	250	do s30 74
46,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90	41¾	400	do 74¾
1,000 do	41⅝	200	Erie Railroad 23½
2,500 Virginia St. 6s	49½	5	do 23
13,000 do s20	49	13	Erie R. Pref 42
2,000 do s10	49	250	Hudson River R. 33¾
11,000 do 30	50	25	do 33⅝
1,000 Vir. 6s Large bds.	46¾	260	Harlem R. Pref. 25
2,000 Georgia State 6s	86	100	do b60 25¾
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s s3	52	100	do s10 25
7,000 do c 60		50	Mich. Cen. R. 41¾
2,000 do s3	59¾	5	M. S. & N. Ind. R. 13¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	41¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. 28¾
55,000 do	41⅞	50	Ill. C. R. Scrip b3	63¾
1000 Mo. 6's less. to H. & St. J. R.	46⅝	50	do	63
4,000 do	46¾	100	do	62¾
2,000 La. State 6s	57¾	50	do	62¾
4,000 Cal. State 7s	76¾	50	Clev. & Pitts. R. 8
2,000 City 6s 1867	98	450	Gal. & Chic. R. 61
1,000 E. R. R. 3d M. B. '83	85½	650	Clev. & Tol. R. 26¾
3,000 E. R. R. Con. B '71	50	100	do b30	26¾
5 Bank of New-York	85	800	do 26¾
43 do	84	100	do s10	26¾
25 Bk. of Commerce	80	150	Chic. & R. I. R. 39¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Trea. 12% Ct. Nts	102⅜	50	N. Y. Cen. R. s10	74¾
2,000 Georgia State 6s	66	40	do 74¾
5,000 Tenn State 6s '90	41	50	do 74⅞
4,000 Va. State 6s	50	200	do b4	74⅞
14,000 do s10	49	100	do 74⅞
5,000 Mo. State 6s	41¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. Stk	27
3,000 Erie R. 4th m. b.	72	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip s10	61¾
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st m.	37	150	do 62
1,000 M. C. R. & c. 1st m. sink. Fund c. b.	95	300	do s30	61¾
		200	Clev. & Tol. R. 26¾
6 St. Nicholas Bank	70	200	do 26¾
150 Erie Railroad	23¾	100	do s10	26¾
200 Harlem Railroad	10¾	600	do b10	26¾
30 Mich. Cen. R	41	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R. 39

FRIDAY, July 26—P. M.

The prevailing disposition on the Stock Exchange to-day, until near the close of the dealings, was to Bear the market. The speculators in this direction availed themselves of the unpleasant discussion in the Press on the causes of the late defeat, and the want of harmony in high quarters at Washington, and it was abundantly evident that the feeling of depression was from this source rather than the news or rumors of the day. So far as the renewed support of the Government with men and money from New-England, New-York, and the Great West are involved, there is nothing to raise a doubt in regard to the popular confidence in the future of the War; but these signs are, for the moment, qualified by the discussions referred to. The sellers for the decline followed New-York Central, as the barometer of the general market, down to 74½ ₱ cent, and the State and Western Railway Stocks in proportion, but at and after the Second Board the orders to buy at the reduced prices were in advance of the supply of Stock from sellers, and a recovery of ¼@½ ₱ cent. followed, placing the quotations for New-York Central, and more of the other Stocks, at a fraction above the closing figures of yesterday, as follows:

Governments, 1881..	88	Galena	61⅝
Missouris	41½	Rock Island	39¾
Tennessees	41⅜	Illinois Central	62¼
New-York Central..	75⅜	Michigan Central	42¾
Panama	108⅜	Michigan Guaranteed	27¾
Pacific	72	Michigan Southern.	13⅝
Erie	24	Toledo	27
Hudson	33⅜	Reading	25¼
Harlem Preferred...	25	Quincy	60¼

The City Bank shares do not participate in the general decline of the market to-day. The following are the bids, which are about equal to yesterday's quotations:

New-York	4	Merchants'	90
Mechanics'	95	Union	90
City	110	Phœnix	95
Chemical	400	Butchers' and Drovers'	100
National	85	Seventh Ward	100
State of New-York	77	Commerce	80
Ocean	75	American Exchange	80½
Bank of North America	80	Hanover	70
Metropolitan	89	Nassau	80
Corn Exchange	76	Continental	71½
Importers and Traders'	825	Park	93¾
Manuf and Merchants'	77		

There is not much doing at the Stock Exchange Board in Railway mortgages, but most of them are held off the Street with much firmness. New-York Centrals rule at 92 for the 6 ₱ cents. and 98½@par for the 7 ₱ cents. Erie Firsts are 102, and Seconds, 97; Hudson Thirds, 80; Harlem Seconds, 93, and Illinois Centrals, 90¾. After this week the Erie Fourths and Fifths will be sold with the past due coupons off, and the Erie unsecured bonds of 1862, '71 and '75, cease to be called at the Board, as they must pass into the Preference Stock of the new Corporation on or before 27th inst.

In the Money Market some further loans have been made at 6 ₱ cent. per annum to the Government at 60 days, and in this way the Sub-Treasury balance at New-York is increased this week over current disbursements about three millions of dollars, while the Bank average is at the same time maintained. By reason of the entries of English and French Gold, the deliveries yesterday and to-day direct and *vid* Boston are over a million and a half. Aside from the Government wants, the employment of Money continues moderate, and the street rates are, if anything, lower than at Bank, say 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The lenders to the Government at 60 days are notified to-day that they may exchange this temporary 6 ₱ cent. obligation into 3 year 7.30 ₱ cent. Treasury Bills, at any time within or at the close of the 60 days, or they will be reimbursed at maturity of the loan in gold. The 7.30 ₱ cent. Bills are also offered to public subscription, through the Sub-Treasury.

The Foreign Exchanges to-day are 107¼@107⅜ ₱ cent. for Bankers', and 106¾@107¼ for Merchant bills on England, with a good demand for the latter from the Bankers, but only a moderate trade inquiry for first-class bills from the Importers. On Paris the rates are f.5.27½@f.5.25. The limited business in Exchange with the Importers continues to excite remark, though if we look to the very reduced scale of the Dry Goods and other Foreign Merchandise entries, compared with last July, the fact should not call for surprise. The Dry Goods entries are reduced to a few hundred thousand dollars, in place of the millions per week ordinarily reported through the month of July.

The books of the New-York Central Railroad will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st inst., and reopen on the morning of Aug. 23.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, the third week of July, were:

Third week, 1861	$24,795
Third week, 1860	17,250
Increase	$7,545

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned, the second week of July:

Second week, 1861	$19,079 10
Second week, 1860	9,542 68
Increase	$9,536 42

We remind the holders of Erie shares and Convertible and Sinking Fund Bonds, that to-morrow, Saturday, July 27, is the last day for assenting to the terms of the reorganization of the Company, and that all shares and bonds not assented by the closing of the transfers at 2 o'clock will, by the terms of the act of the Legislature of New-York, be debarred from participation in the foreclosure and sale of property of the old Corporation six months ago. Buyers of the old Stock on contracts yet to mature at the Stock Exchange Board, ought to notify the sellers that they will require the stock to be assented and the assessment of 2½ ₱ cent. paid, as otherwise the old certificates may be delivered without recourse upon the new Corporation for participation.

The transactions to-day at the office of the Assistant Treasurer were:

Received from all sources	$877,117
Payments on all accounts	557,342
Balance in all funds	8,579,088
For Customs	17,000
Treasury Notes	630,500

The European mails by the *Arabia* were delivered at our Post-office late last evening. The telegraphic advices to Queenstown are later than the London and Liverpool letters by one day, and represent the weather as less seasonable for the English Grain crop. The advices from France also represent bad weather, and a firmer market for Foreign Grain and Flour. The English Cotton market is firm. Financial affairs in London quiet, and the Funds steady at 90@91¾. A letter from London says that "the Bank of England bullion is now as low as it was in February, just before the rate of discount was raised to 8 ₱ cent., but a total equal to $3,000,000 is overdue from Australia, and the continental exchanges are well supported. There is consequently no expectation of any advance by the Bank on their present rate of 6 ₱ cent. Indeed, the chances are more the other way." The following are the latest figures for American Stocks in London:

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₱ cent., 1874	71 @ 73	72½
Virginia State 6 ₱ cent	41 @ 44	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	22 @ 23	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Preference	41 @ 43	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1¾ @ 2¾	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ cent., 1875	78 @ 80	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1875	82 @ 84	82½ 3
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	3½ @ 37½	38
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	60½
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₱ cent.	80 @ 81	
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M., 1882	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1875	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₱ cent., 1864	88 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	92 @ 94	
Do. 7 ₱ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	69 @ 71	
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Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₱ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—AMERICA'S DREAM—PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DE CORDOVA'S LYCEUM, No. 720 Broadway—HISTORICAL POEM ON THE REBELLION AND THE WAR—Illustrated by Dissolving Views.

To Subscribers.

Our arrangements having been for some days completed, the forms of the TIMES are now stereotyped in duplicate, thus enabling us to meet the very large demand upon our circulation, without causing complaints of a tardy delivery to subscribers. The fault, should any of our readers receive their papers unduly late, will attach to the carrier; and, if reported at the office, will be corrected.

Newspaper Train.

A special newspaper train will leave on Sunday morning, at an early hour, for New-Haven, stopping at all the stations. The TIMES, containing the latest intelligence from the seat of war, can be had from news-agents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Ten thousand fresh troops have arrived in Washington within the last forty-eight hours. In fact, ever since the disaster of Sunday they have been pouring in in almost a continuous stream. On Sunday night, after the result of the battle had become known in Washington, Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, was telegraphed to for more troops, and in four days afterwards he had sent on ten regiments—about fourteen thousand men—composed of men who have had the advantage of two months' experience of camp life. And apparently, this promptitude in assembling a heavy force at the Capital is needed, and the great care should be that its energies are not expended in the wrong direction. An immense amount of labor, our correspondent informs us, is being done upon the fortifications upon the Virginia side of the Potomac; but if all the reports which reach us are to be relied upon, it is not on that side that we are to look for an attack from the rebels, if they intend to make one,—and that they entertain such an intention now, seems to be admitted. Their plan, according to the best information attainable, is to cross the Potomac about forty miles above Washington, and make the attack from the Maryland side,—Gen. LEE taking command of the enterprise, while Gen. BEAUREGARD will move forward to engage the attention of Gen. MCCLELLAN on the line of defences at Arlington and Alexandria; JOHNSTON will operate against Gen. BANKS, and columns will be sent against Gen. BUTLER and Gen. ROSENCRANTZ. This is a stupendous programme, but the size of the rebel Army seems to warrant the leaders in undertaking to carry it out.

The report relative to a fight at Harper's Ferry yesterday, proves, as we expected, to have been a hoax. Gen. PATTERSON has taken leave of the troops there, and Gen. BANKS has assumed command.

An expedition left Fortress Monroe quietly on Wednesday afternoon, and proceeded to Back River, an arm of the sea between Old Point and York River. It consisted of about 300 men, with seven pieces of artillery, under command of Lieut. CROSBY. Gen. BUTLER had received information that the rebels had erected a battery there, but the expedition does not appear to have encountered any, though fully prepared for such an event. Lieut. CROSBY surprised and burned nine sloops and schooners belonging to the rebels, and brought off one valuable prize—a schooner, loaded with bacon, corn and furniture. On Thursday evening Mr. LA MOUNTAIN was expected to make an ascension in his balloon from Hampton, for the purpose of reconnoitering the rebel positions.

Several important measures were passed through the Senate yesterday, with a unanimity, which sufficiently shows the determined spirit by which our legislators are animated. Among the bills passed was one providing for the building of an iron bridge over the Potomac at Washington, one ordering a Board of Commissioners to examine the compensation of all the officers of the Government, one to punish fraud in Government contracts, one to define and punish conspiracy, and one to provide for the suppression of rebellion; beside a joint resolution declaring that the supremacy and integrity of the Union must be maintained. Mr. KENNEDY presented a memorial from the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, complaining of the Government interference with the police force there. The resolution for the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union was passed with only one dissenting vote—that of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. The bill to provide revenue was discussed, but was not finally disposed of when the Senate went into Executive Session. In the House, after a discussion of some length in reference to the day of final adjournment, which led to no definite conclusion, the Direct Tax bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Various amendments were proposed and discussed, but the Committee finally rose without voting, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

The Eighth Regiment, New-York State Militia, Col. LYON, arrived yesterday afternoon from Washington, their three months' term of enlistment having expired. Their reception was very enthusiastic, nearly fifty thousand people turning out to give them a welcome. Gov. MORGAN made a brief and complimentary address to them from the steps of the Astor House, thanking them in behalf of the State for their services in the cause of the Union. The reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, on their return from the war last evening, was also most hearty. They were met at the pier of the Amboy line by a host of personal friends and relatives, while a rousing welcome was extended all along the line of march to their armory. They bring back about 725 men out of 800.

It appears to be definitely settled that Col. CORCORAN, of the Sixty-ninth, is a prisoner with the rebels at Manassas. This is stated on the authority of a letter from Leesburgh, Va., which also announces that Congressman ELY, of this State, is a prisoner.

Before the United States Commissioner yesterday, five of the privateersmen of the *Sumter*, who were placed in charge of the captured bark *Cuba*, which was subsequently recaptured by the crew and brought into this port, were brought up for examination. The only testimony taken was that of Capt. J. D. SPROUT, of the *Cuba*, which does not differ from the accounts already published. The Commissioner ordered the committal of the pirates to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The ship *Ellwood Walter*, CHADWICK commander, saw on July 10, lat. 44° 31', long. 49° 40', a full-rigged brig, supposed to be the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, in full pursuit. It was foggy at the time. When the fog cleared away the brig was not in sight.

By the steamship *City of Baltimore*, which passed Cape Race on Thursday night, we have advices from Europe four days later. She left Liverpool on the 17th, and Queenstown on the 18th inst. She brings £42,000 in specie, and announces the sailing of the *Borussia*, with £75,000 more. The Liverpool cotton market, under the influence of President LINCOLN'S recent message to Congress, was buoyant, and there had been an advance of one-eighth penny on all qualities. Breadstuffs and Provisions are both reported steady. The news from America was construed unfavorably for the English Money market, and there had been a consequent decline in Consols. The proceedings of Parliament had been unimportant, and political news generally was uninteresting. The most notable item is an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia, made at Baden on the 14th inst., by a young student from Liepsic, who fired a pistol at him, the ball from which grazed his neck. A petition had been presented in the House of Commons, charging Mr. LEVER with fraudulent practices in the Galway Contract, but it was subsequently withdrawn. It is announced that the *Great Eastern* is to run regularly between Liverpool and New-York. Mr. HARVEY, the American Minister to Madrid, was received by the Queen on the 15th inst.

At noon, yesterday, business was suspended at the various City Departments, and the entrances draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Col. KENNEDY. Emblems of mourning were also placed above the portico in front of the City Hall, and the flags were lowered at half-mast. At 1½ o'clock the members and clerks of the Common Council proceeded in carriages from the Hall to Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, where the funeral ceremonies were solemnized. Each member wore crape on his left arm.

The brig *Creole* was abandoned at sea July 18. On the 11th she encountered a hurricane which blew away her sails and foremast. Capt. ROBINSON, the commander, reports that during the same gale a schooner was dismasted, and that an unknown ship bound for Liverpool took off the crew.

The Stock Market was lower through the early part of yesterday, a good many of the speculators being inclined to bear prices down on the newspaper discussions of the late defeat of our Army. In the afternoon, there was a recovery of ¼@½ ℔ cent. New-York Central closed 75½ against 75¼ on Thursday. Exchange, 107½@107¾. In Money affairs, a further sum of $630,000 was placed on temporary loan to the Government, at 6 ℔ cent., for 60 days.

The receipts of flour were less extensive yesterday, and prices of low grades advanced a shade with a good inquiry. An active business was reported in Wheat at firmer rates. Corn was more freely offered, and was cheaper. The principal business in Provisions was in beef, of which the sales were unusually heavy, chiefly for Government use, at higher prices. Rio Coffee was in good demand, as were also Whisky, Tallow, Spices, common Resin and Kentucky Tobacco. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

New Armies—The True Place to Strike.

We are as willing to be cheered as any body can be, by the animated dispatches that the War Department at Washington is sending out to the country. "A fresh Army of 80,000 men, from the different States, has been accepted." It reads well, but Mr. Secretary CAMERON might as well have stated it a little differently. It might have been said that eighty tenders of regiments have been made and accepted. This would have left a safe margin for the reasonable discount that must follow, when the eighty would-be-Colonels of the regiments, who have telegraphed to the Secretary of War, come to muster in their enlistments and go into camp. We know well enough that regiments are not kept organized in all parts of the country, and ready to march at a day's or a week's notice to any seat of war. Some weeks ago, a vast number of regiments were in such a forward state of organization that they could have been easily filled up and in a short time in camp at Washington. But the disinclination to receive more men discouraged the military spirit of the country, and most of the inchoate regiments have disbanded. In times like these, when men are so pressed to provide themselves and families with the necessaries of living, it is not easy to keep a single company completely organized. When it comes to combining ten such under one head, and in reliable complement and unity,—it is simply impossible.

No doubt eighty new regiments of volunteers will be obtained by the National Government. But they will not come by telegraph; nor in one week; nor in two weeks; nor in a month. And most likely they will not go to Washington under one in ten of the self-appointed Colonels who have telegraphed to the Secretary of War tendering their services. And even when they reach Washington they will be merely raw recruits, and will require months of drilling and camp and field discipline before they will be fitted to march into a hostile State, and protect themselves in front and flank and rear, and as well from panics as from powerfully intrenched opposing armies.

We may conclude, therefore, that the campaign, as contemplating a general advance into Virginia, is necessarily suspended until the Fall; and there is time now to review our position, contrast our strength and our weakness with that of the enemy, and so prepare to make our next blow decisive and annihilating. The first suggestion we wish to make in regard to future movements, is to repeat what we so earnestly insisted on in the TIMES, three months ago, to wit: That every consideration of military science requires that we should use the Navy more effectively against the rebellion. The Southern seacoast and Gulf coast is the vulnerable part of the Confederate States. We have undisputed possession of the waters, and can make our attacks on exposed points without forewarning to the enemy, and so keep him in continual doubt and terror; not only demoralizing his forces by preventing their concentration at any one point where we could be effectively assailed, but so disturbing the agricultural pursuits of the rebels as to dishearten them utterly and withdraw them from camp to their endangered plantations.

Instead of this obviously wise policy, the United States have afforded to the rebels exactly the theatre and the mode of war that they desired. They have been allowed to remove hostilities from their unhealthy Gulf Coast and densely negro-populated plantations, to the healthful and bracing Piedmont regions of Virginia. Hither swarmed their idle and excitement loving men, all ready made soldiers, with negroes at home working for them and their families, in peace. They are permitted to meet us on equal terms, or rather with a vast advantage over us, in their fortified camps and their knowledge of the ground; when it has been from the start entirely feasible for us to have overwhelmed them with dismay and ruin, by attacking them by sea and at their points of extreme weakness. We are sure, if one-half of the money that has been spent in organizing land forces to fight Louisianians, Georgians and South Carolinians in Virginia, in the midst of the terrible batteries of Manassas, had been employed in fitting out fleets of steam vessels for effective operations in Southern waters, the Gulf States, which are the real seat of the diabolical treason that harasses the land, would long since have been crushed, and crying to the Union armies for safety. And in addition to the immense advantage over the enemy of thus outflanking him and turning his position, we should further have been spared the perplexing and perhaps dangerous controversies that are growing up between the United States and the Government of England, in reference to the efficiency of our blockade. The letter we have just published from our correspondent at Fort Pickens, develops, in complete and rather startling proportions, the grounds of difficulty that already exist; and the presence in the Gulf of English armed ships, with fully 3,500 men on board, shows that that Government is fully prepared to assert and maintain its views of an inefficient blockade.

The pretence that no offensive operations against the Southern and Gulf coast could be safely conducted in the Summer season, is refuted by the hygienic experience of the times. Any number of men may be maintained in health on shipboard in Southern waters, and may safely make raids into the interior, if not too lazily and sluggishly conducted. On the other hand, the forces that would be required to oppose our Naval aggressions would all the time be employed in the swamps, and inevitably subjected to the deadly miasms and destructive fevers that they occasion.

By the time Fall comes, we shall perhaps be prepared for formidable demonstrations against the Gulf States; but then their men will be in less fear of the fevers in the swamps of the coast, and will of course go more readily from Virginia, where they now are, to oppose our attacks by water.

Still, this coast is the really weak and vulnerable point of the rebel States, and their distraction and harassing apprehensions, from never knowing against what part of their very extensive coast a hostile and powerfully-manned fleet may drop anchor, will so scatter and demoralize their forces, that we cannot fail to wear out and subdue their impatient tempers.

Gen. Wool.

One of the most remarkable features of the times is the banishment, "Austrian fashion," of this gallant officer to "his estates," at the great crisis in the country's existence, and at the very moment that the services of a General of his acknowledged ability and experience would be supposed to be most needed. The reasons to the ardent friends of Gen. WOOL, and to the public, are inexplicable, but quite explicable to those familiar with the operations of the War Department. The greatest indignation prevails, at the slights, not to say the insults, heaped upon this old soldier, next to Gen. SCOTT in age, rank, service and reputation. Could he be not as safely trusted as our newly-fledged Generals, who never dreamed of service three months ago? Is he not as competent as that civilian from Pennsylvania by whom he was superceded here, as the authority to dispatch troops to the seat of war, purchase munitions, charter ships, and superintend generally the direction of military affairs. One would suppose that the service of such an officer would be invaluable, both on the field, and in the organization of the Army. No one doubts his patriotism, capacity, integrity, or his entire devotion to the cause of the Government; but every one knows that he cannot be made any man's tool, or prostitute an official position for his own personal advantage, or that of his friends. It is well known that Gen. SCOTT desires that he should be in active service. That he is not, is imputed to the Secretaty of War—an imputation under which the Secretary must rest till Gen. WOOL'S letter is satisfactorily answered. Till then, creditable motives will not be ascribed to the head of the Military Department. If the duty of organizing and forwarding troops to the seat of the war had been confided to Gen. WOOL, is there a doubt that a vast amount of discouragement, disappointment and loss, both in contracts for military stores, and the *morale* of the Army, might have been saved. This business has been intrusted to inexperienced parties, and blundering, to make no graver charge, from the beginning to the end, has been the natural result. The spirit of the nation is not to be kept up by such proceedings. Unless they are speedily stayed, the public voice will reach Washington in no very pleasant tones. Again we ask, why is not General WOOL assigned to some active, honorable and responsible service, either in the organization or command of the National forces.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.—Whenever a bill is before Congress providing for the maintenance of the National laws, and the suppression of the rebellion, Mr. BURNETT, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, instantly take alarm lest some clauses of the bill should interfere with the "Constitutional rights of the South." These rights are supposed to be so sacred that they should survive all the collisions and calamities of the war, and be shielded by the ægis of the Constitution, though the Constitution itself should perish in the struggle that is going on.

Our Senators and Representatives of the loyal States have often and fully enough refuted the sophistry of these aiders and abettors of treason; and it is time the latter had a shorter and very different reply. They should be told, and the seceded States should be told, that "traitors" have but one right known to the Constitution, and that is the right to be hung. If the rebels now in arms against the Government get their "Constitutional rights," as BRECKINRIDGE, BURNETT & Co. demand, they will assuredly be placed in such a predicament as will render the discussion of the rights of property a matter of secondary consideration.

A man who reveres the Constitution and obeys the laws is entitled to the protection of both, in his person and property. But he who defies Constitution and laws and seeks by arms to overturn the Government, has no Constitutional or legal rights whatever, and is liable to be shot down wherever the armed conservators of the National existence shall find him in hostile array. It is not only absurd, but intensely treasonable in spirit to find men in Congress, and some in our midst, talking about the "Constitutional rights" of those whose lives are forfeit to the Constitution and laws.

Condition of Our Wounded.

We are inexpressibly pained to learn from Washington, that very inadequate provision has been made by the regular authorities, for the proper care of the wounded in the late battle. It seems incredible in a Christian, civilized community, but we are credibly informed, that some of our gallant soldiers, for sheer want of hospital garments, even yet lie sweltering in ther bloody uniforms, festering with fever and maddened with thirst.

The ancient and fossilized arrangements of the Medical Department, planned only for a petty military force of less than fifteen thousand men—and few of them ever assembled in a body a thousand strong—prove, as every dictate of common sense should have shown, utterly inadequate to the immense Army suddenly assembled. Our military costumemongers would fain stretch the coat of Tom Thumb to cover the limbs of the giant.

Meanwhile red tape reigns supreme. The melting bit of ice for the parched throat of the wounded, fevered soldier, must go through all the forms—submitting in its passage to al, the sublime formalities of requisition, receipt check and countercheck—ere one agonized pang can be lawfully assuaged. Depôts of hospital garments, even if provided, are inaccessible without heart-rending delays, while the very contributions from the benevolent women eager to comfort their suffering brothers and sons and fellow-countrymen, and to supply the defects of the regular hospitals, are allowed either to be stolen or lost by the way, or to be buried in the obscurity of some official bureau.

We rejoice to know that the Sanitary Commission are exerting their utmost efforts with their comparatively little pecuniary means to make that little available. Supplies of ice, which any proper degree of forecast by the regular Department would have foreseen to be necessary after a battle, and which should have been seasonably provided in full measure, are just beginning to move from this City. One noble-hearted individual, under the pleading advertisement of the Commission, yesterday, dispatched fifty tons, by a swift propeller—but who cannot count the long, anguished hours that must elapse ere this heaven-directed gift can reach the wretched sufferers?

It was not the original aim of the Sanitary Commission to attempt to furnish any considerable portion of the ordinary medical supplies of our immense army. The effort would have at once exhausted any amount of means they could draw from the liberality of their fellow-citizens. The severity of the present exigency seems, however, to demand that they lose no time in providing all the appliances needed for the brave men just brought in from battle. They cannot, must not, leave our noble defenders now to perish from stony formality or official imbecility.

The hospital buildings at and near Washington are also said to be wholly inadequate to the present occasion,—so much so, that Mr. OLMSTED, the energetic local agent of the Commission, has already instituted active measures for providing other buildings more commodious.—a step which must necessarily encroach upon its pecuniary means, now but little exceeding twelve thousand dollars. Congress, meanwhile, sit idly by, content with clothing these self-devoting men with official authority to expend the money of their fellow-citizens in the public service, but without lifting a finger or giving a dollar in their aid. There is no remedy for the evil, but for our noble-spirited citizens to come forward at once and assume the duty the Government thus meanly shuffles off,—and to provide in full measure the means of assuaging the sufferings of the wounded of the National Army. We will not renew the appeals already so earnestly made, but content ourselves with briefly extracting the following touching line from the published list of contributions for the week just closed:

"From a little girl who wishes to save the lives of three men, $10."

Will not the simple eloquence of these few words touch the heartstrings of every man and every woman who reads them? May they not infuse a soul even into some of our soulless corporations, enthroned in stolid indifference on the very money-bags which these poor, wounded soldiers went forth to defend? Can a God of justice smile on a community, if they neglect a cause like this?

GRATITUDE OF THE REBELS—THE IRISH.—Mr. RUSSELL, correspondent of the London *Times*, in a letter describing his trip from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to Cairo, Illinois, in which he visited all the important camps of the rebels in his route, dwells with some surprise on the fact that so many Irishmen are found enrolled in the Confederate Army. Their unmistakeable countenances and their conclusive brogue everywhere marked their presence. Sometimes entire companies were found, composed of Irishmen.

Mr. RUSSELL attributes their enrollment in the Confederate Army primarily to the suspension of all work on the levees and railroads in the Mississippi Valley, and the necessity of their doing something for bread. But he cannot help remarking, that it is a curious fact to find so many of the countrymen of DANIEL O'CONNELL fighting under the banner of Slavery.

But what chiefly excited Mr. RUSSELL'S surprise was to find that every intelligent Southern leader that he talked with did not hesitate to declare that it was the fixed purpose of the Confederates, as soon as they had established their independent Government, to curtail the right of suffrage and deprive all foreign-born persons of any participation in public affairs—even of the right of voting. It struck him as amazing that the rebel leaders could so coolly appropriate the services of so large a number of Irishmen, and rely on their prowess in arms to preserve their Government and give them freedom, while at the same time they were deliberately planning and intending to deprive those very Irishmen of all part or lot in the social and political freedom their valor was exposed to win. The willingness of the Irish to bear arms in the Confederate cause, under the circumstances of such injustice to them, could be explained on the grounds of ignorance of the base designs of the leaders. But those designs would be uncovered at last; and then, as it seemed to Mr. RUSSELL, it might be found that the Irish with arms in their hands, who had achieved the independence of the Confederates, would not be so ready to become serfs as the leaders are supposing.

This revelation is in entire accordance with the vitiated moral standard that prevails in every State where secession prevails. It proves that either Slavery, or the unsound political sentiments that have possessed the Southern mind, have thoroughly demoralized the intellect, and debauched the hearts of those who hold sway in the South. They trample upon right, justice, gratitude, and honor—everything that is pure and good, ennobling to man, and acceptable to God, in order to enthrone Slavery, and establish themselves as its guard of honor.

Washington in Danger.

Intelligence that the danger of an immediate movement of the rebels upon Washington is imminent, reaches us from trustworthy sources. Their plans are represented as well-digested and apparently entirely feasible. Leaving Gen. JOHNSTON to look after PATTERSON'S division, Gen. LEE, whose column, according to reliable information, had already left the lines at Manassas, is to proceed along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, until he reaches and crosses the Potomac. Then with the aid of a general, preconcerted insurrection of the Maryland Secessionists, his force will be greatly strengthened, enabling him to cut off all communications, and by a rapid advance to approach the undefended side of the Capital. Simultaneous with his arrival at this point, the main body under BEAUREGARD will march with corresponding expedition upon Arlington Heights, attacking our Army there so fiercely as to prevent it from assisting in the repulse of Gen. LEE. The result of this strategy is regarded as certain. Washington and its archives must fall into the hands of the insurgents. The President, Congress, and the officers of the Government, only saving themselves, if they escape at all, by embarcation on a man-of-war and a flight down the Potomac.

Independently of the proofs we have that this plan has been adopted by the rebel leaders, there is an intrinsic probability, *à priori*, which impels us to receive it with some degree of credence. The rebels have proved their superiority in generalship, in numbers, and have doubtless satisfied themselves of their superior prowess. Although so strongly in force, as events have shown them to have been, it was not they who left their intrenchments and sought a conflict with an enemy, of whose strength and positions they were entirely ignorant. The invaluable prestige of success is theirs; and having inured their men to the battle-field, they may reasonably assume the offensive, while our forces are still disorganized, and before reinforcements in any important number can be received. Indeed, there has been no moment for several weeks past, when the military authorities at Washington have not been apprehensive of a movement like this. It was the fear that JOHNSTON'S retreat toward Manassas Gap might be a feint to draw PATTERSON so far forward from Martinsburgh as to enable the rebels to leave him in the lurch, by taking the railroad back to Harper's Ferry, and marching directly upon the Capital along the west bank of the Potomac, that caused the alteration of plans, which moved our troops laterally to Charlestown, rather than directly forward to Winchester. And should telegraphic communication with the Capital be suddenly suspended, we shall be authorized to indulge the profoundest fears as to its safety.

In view of this peril, it is to be hoped no energy, will be spared by Government and people to provide every possible defence. Not only should we, with or without the reluctant orders of the War Department, accumulate men in Washington, but the great utility, at such a moment of our Navy, should not be forgotten. If the Potomac opposite and below the capital were garnished with a strong flotilla with heavy guns, Washington would be untenable to an enemy, and any pursuit of our forces now on Arlington Heights, if they again meet with a misadventure, might be prevented. No practical suggestion, at this crisis, should be disregarded. Powerful as we hourly congratulate ourselves upon being, we are not strong enough, in the public opinion of the world, to permit the loss of the Capital to follow closely upon the heels of a disaster so shameful as that of Sunday last.

Pennsylvania and New-York.

Some of the Philadelphians and their oracles seem to be greatly exercised about the strictures made in New-York in regard to certain Pennsylvania Generals and other officers who in one or two recent exigencies, have not figured quite as creditably as they might have done. They seem to consider such criticism as an impeachment of the courage and patriotism of all Pennsylvania soldiers, and consequently retort upon New-York in genuine provincial schoolboy style, "You're another." One journal says that "Pennsylvania can boast of one thing—that is, that none of *her* sons were engaged in the ill-timed assault of Sunday last"—which, considering the circumstances, is certainly not much to boast of;—and complacently adds, "Pennsylvania never has lost a battle in which *she* was engaged"—of which fact all New-Yorkers are duly proud. Another caustically asks, "Was it the fault of our Pennsylvania troops that the New-Yorkers ingloriously broke and fled?"—a query which, considering the splendid fighting it is now proved "these New-Yorkers" did before they were broken, and the inglorious inaction of GROUCHY PATTERSON, does not seem to be either annoying or perplexing. The same writer adds: "We'll warrant that if the much-berated Pennsylvanians had been there, we should have seen no flight,"—which is very probable. Others are still more ungenerous, and indulge in petty wranglings with their supposed defamers in New-York, which would be more becoming in boys than in full-grown men. They seem utterly to forget the broad impulses of nationality in the jealousies of local conceit.

Now, these Philadelphia journalists entirely misapprehend the spirit and purport of the New-York strictures, at which they growl so fiercely. Surely, in criticising the action or inaction of an imbecile or cowardly commander, who happens to hail from Pennsylvania, one cannot justly be held to have said or insinuated that the men of that State are less valorous or patriotic than the men of any other State or section of the American Union. No such thing. We all, of course believe that, give them a field and a foe, and the Pennsylvanians will prove themselves to be both heroes and patriots—and this, too, notwithstanding the shabby things these writers say—for a purpose we know—about other States. New-Yorkers have criticised the crimes and faults of some of their own State military chiefs, quite as freely and warmly as they have the crimes of those from any other State—and yet none of our regiments complain of want of honorable appreciation. New-Yorkers have lauded the glorious victories, and rejoiced at the elevation of MCCLELLAN, who is a Philadelphian, with an enthusiasm of which his phlegmatic fellow-townsmen are incapable. In fact, it is only as a matter of curiosity that any one here ever thinks of inquiring where a popular favorite or hero was born, or where he hails from. LYON, BANKS and BUTLER the Yankees; SIEGEL the German; PRENTISS the Virginian; FREMONT the Georgian; CORCORAN the Irishman; DIX the New-Yorker; MCCLELLAN the Pennsylvanian—all to us are Americans, fighting beneath the one Star Spangled Banner, and willing to die for the one holy cause. And while all are battling together with such a noble rivalry for our common country, it is surely as ill-advised as it is unpatriotic, for the rectangular sectionalists of Philadelphia to attempt at this crisis to sow dissension between States and nationalities—even though selfish and local purposes may thereby be temporarily subserved.

The New Call for Volunteers.

In response to the requisition from Washington, Gov. MORGAN has issued his proclamation calling for 25,000 additional volunteers to serve for three years or during the war. The teachings of the past will furnish some instructive lessons in regard to the future organization and management of the volunteer forces in this State, at least. Scenes that have been witnessed at the military depôts during the progress of former enlistments, should not be permitted to recur. Recruits without uniforms or arms, unprovided with regular pay or rations, without tents, camp equipage or other accommodations for living or comfort, wandering through the streets or lounging in the grogshops, were the common exhibitions presented not at the State depôts alone, but in the villages where recruiting was going on. The volunteers were thus, for weeks, subsisting on their own private means, the voluntary contributions of citizens, or supported at the expense of their officers, until their companies were full, and even then were not mustered into the service of the Government until their regiments had their full quota of men. These again were not accepted until other long weeks had elapsed, during which the process of demoralization, in a military sense at least, was continually progressing. The officers, like the men, in most instances, were wholly unacquainted with military science, without any considerable knowledge of military drill or discipline, and without the presence of United States officers, whose experience could instruct them in the duties and necessities of the service upon which they were entering. These vexatious delays in furnishing equipage and arms, and in being mustered into the service, disheartened the men and discouraged their officers, until the spirit in which they enlisted was permitted to die away under the idleness and inertia of their position. This should not be permitted in the future. Experienced officers belonging to the regular service should be appointed to inspect and receive all who offer and are qualified, the necessary equipage and arms should be furnished, and the volunteers sent at once into camps of instruction and drill, where they could be learning the business of the soldier, free from the temptations which the idleness of waiting throws around them. There should be a camp, or camps, of instruction established without delay, irrespective of the depôts at New-York, Albany and Elmira, to which the volunteers should be sent as fast as organized into companies, where they could be under competent officers to superintend their drill and discipline. The military post on Governor's Island, in the Bay of New-York, is admirably adapted to such a purpose. The healthfulness and security of its position, its spacious grounds for drill, and accommodations for a large force, render it one of the very best locations for such a camp that can possibly be selected. It might easily be made the general rendezvouz for instruction of all the volunteers raised under the present call. They might there be placed under the immediate command of experienced officers, who could, in a short time, so far perfect them in discipline and a knowledge of their duties as to make them efficient and reliable soldiers.

Under the present call the responsibility will rest with Gov. MORGAN alone. The duties of the Military Board expired with the enlistment of the thirty thousand volunteers under the law of last Winter. The delays and vexations, the inefficiency and wrong complained of connected with that enlistment, have been charged mainly to the account of that Board, and the Governor will now have an opportunity of showing whether justly or not. He has done well to issue his call in response to the demand of the Government, without waiting to summon the Legislature to obtain its sanction, and it is to be hoped that he will go on energetically to the end, looking to the people for his justification through their representatives at the regular session.

A CANDIDATE FOR CONFINED QUARTERS.—Mr. THOMAS J. MUNDAY, formerly a respected and well-known citizen, but whose name recently appeared in a painful manner before the public, was on Thursday held for trial by Justice QUACKENBUSH, in default of $500, to answer a charge of having assaulted JAMES W. SMITH, of No. 146 East Twenty-sixth-street, with a cart-rung. The accused and several of his boon companions were passing through Wooster, near Spring-street, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and MUNDAY'S hat fell from his head. Mr. SMITH was driving past, and his cart-wheel went close to the hat, without damaging it. MUNDAY thereat was offended, displaying his spleen by drawing one of the cart-rungs, and striking SMITH a severe blow with it on the left arm. Sergeant TAFT, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the transaction, and arrested the assailant.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

£117,000 IN SPECIE ON THE WAY.

Attempt Upon the Life of the King of Prussia.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs and Provisions Steady.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, July 26.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th *vid* Queenstown on the 18th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock last (Thursday) night, *en route* to New-York.

The weather was foggy, and she had previously thrown overboard the cannister containing the dispatches for the Associated Press. The telegrams *vid* Queenstown were, however, obtained, as also some Queenstown papers of the 18th, from which the annexed dispatch is made up.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New-York, had arrived at Cowes.

The *Borussia* left Cowes on the 17th for New-York, with about £75,000 in specie.

The *City of Baltimore* has £42,000 in specie.

The political news is unimportant.

The London *Times* thinks the heavy taxation recommended by President LINCOLN may lead the North to reconsider their rejection of peace, and compromise.

The City Article of the *Times* of the 18th says the consol market was heavy yesterday, at a decline of an eighth. The news from America was unfavorable. There was increased ease in the discount market yesterday, the rate for the best paper being 5½ per cent.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. JOHNS, Friday, July 26.

The missing canister has been forwarded, and the following are its contents:

The *Anglo-Saxon*, from Quebec, arrived out 17th.

The King of Prussia was fired at at Baden, on the 14th, by a young student from Leipsic, named BECKER, who was arrested. The ball slightly grazed the king's neck.

The proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant.

A petition was presented in the House of Commons from Mr. IRVINE, charging Mr. LEVER with fraudulent practices in the Galway contract, and praying for his prosecution. After a debate the petition was withdrawn.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is to be created a Peer.

The *Great Eastern* is to be employed regularly between Liverpool and New-York, leaving Liverpool about the 10th of September.

The Irish census shows a decrease of 12 per cent. in population in ten years.

J. R. CROSBY had addressed the Liverpool merchants on the advantage of no telegraph route.

The French duties on sugar are slightly reduced. The tariff on coffee is slightly modified.

The Emperor's health is improving. He is at Vichy.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes, 67f. 75c.

Count SAN MARTINO has resigned the King's Lieutenancy at Naples, and Gen. CIALDINI has been appointed his successor.

The Italian Loan was voted in the Senate, the vote standing, 67 against 3. It is expected to be brought out at 70 to 72.

The Americans in Genoa celebrated the 4th of July with a banquet.

The Queen of Spain received the American Embassador on the 15th.

It is expected that Count DERBRISTOR, F. G., will succeed Baron SCHLEINITZ, as Prussian Foreign Minister.

The China, India and Australia mails have arrived in England. CALCUTTA, Saturday, June 15.

There have been abundant rains in Bengal. Accounts from the famine region are more favorable. Imports are improving. There is more inquiry for produce. Freights lower, downward tendency continued. HONG KONG, Sunday, May 29.

Trade dull, but a brisk business is springing up on the Yangtzkiang. There is active business in cotton goods at Tien-Tsin.

MELBOURNE, Wednesday, May 25.

Trade steadier. The shipment of gold since the last mails is 61,000 ounces.

The New-Zealanders are preparing to renew hostilities. RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, June 25.

Coffee, good firsts, 5$300@5$400.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 17.

COTTON—Sales Monday and Tuesday, 22,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and exporters. Market buoyant at full prices.

LATER—Wednesday, P. M.—JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market slightly higher on President LINCOLN'S message—say ⅛d.—with a large speculative inquiry.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market has an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady. Weather unsettled. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report Flour dull, but steady, at 28s.@28s. Wheat steady for fine, and a decline of 2d.@3d. for inferior; Red, 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn steady: Yellow, 28s. 6d.@29s.; White, 32s. Cargoes off the coast are in demand, at 6d.@1s. advance.

PROVISIONS—Steady. The above-named authorities quote Beef firm. Pork steady. Bacon heavy, and more inquiry at low prices. Lard steady, at 48s.@50s. Tallow quiet, at 47s.@49s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin steady, at 6s. 4d.@6s. 6d., with some sales at 6s. 8d. for common. Spirits Turpentine steady at 46s.@48s. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Ashes dull at 30s. for Pots, Pearls dull.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR buoyant at slightly higher prices. TEA firm. COFFEE firm. RICE quiet. TALLOW 49s. 6d. LINSEED OIL 31s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 51s.

Money Market unchanged. Consols closed 16th at 89⅞@90 for money, and 90@90⅛ for account. Illinois Central shares 38¼ discount: Erie's 22½; New-York Centrals, 69@71.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 18.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and today amount to 40,000 bales, of which 20,000 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at an advance of ⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Thursday, July 18.

Consols close at 89⅞@90 for money and account.

The latest quotations of American Stocks are: Illinois Central Shares, 38½ discount; Eries, 22½@23; New-York Centrals, 70.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 17.

The CORN market is unchanged, the demand being confined to the few fresh samples offering. The crop accounts are favorable.

The Major of the Sixty-ninth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Major BAGLEY, now the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who has gone to Washington to bring these brave fellows home in triumph, and share the hard-won laurels of the gallant CORCORAN and the brave HAGGERTY, whose place he should have filled whilst living, has until now been quietly and calmly pursuing his profitable business as Alderman of the Seventh Ward, and member of the "ring" in this city, unmindful of message after message from Col. CORCORAN either to resign or to come on and do his duty.

Now that all responsibility is passed, and the regiment has covered itself with glory, the Lieutenant-Colonel, NUGENT, disabled, Major BAGLEY finds that his presence is necessary, and rushes on to join his regiment, to urge them to return. that he may have the glory of marching them through Broadway, and receive, as their actual commander, the shouts and plaudits with which they will be greeted by the New-York people, although he has never fired a shot, nor even thrown so much as a shovelfull of earth to strengthen his country's defences.

We hope that, everywhere, this libel upon the Irish name and character, and the only one of his regiment who has failed to do his duty, may be distinguished from the brave fellows, both officers and privates, who have been engaged in the war.

AN IRISHWOMAN.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest Thursday at Pier No. 36 East River, upon the body of a man, apparently 45 years of age, which had been found floating in the dock. The remains were not identified.

RETURN OF THREE-MONTHS MEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

THE WELCOMING OVATION—ADDRESS OF GOV. MORGAN—ONE OF THE BLACK HORSE CAVALRY'S HORSES BROUGHT HOME AS A TROPHY.

After repeated delays, and misunderstandings as to the time they would arrive, and the route by which they would come, the Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., reached the City by the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday, about 3½ o'clock, P. M. The ovation with which they were greeted in Philadelphia, and the extraordinary demand for cars for transporting the many regiments just now going and returning from the seat of war, is given as the cause of detention. Taken in connection with the arrival of the Seventy-first Regiment, the immense outpouring of the people to witness their return, and to do honor to the brave men who have been battling in their country's cause, made the occasion one of the most memorable which New-York has ever seen. The disappointments which occurred on Thursday, only seemed to increase the public interest in the expected ovation, and raise enthusiasm to a higher pitch. Every available spot on Cortlandt street and Broadway for seeing the regiments, was early taken possession of, and many of the fortunate possessors held their position for hours, in order to have a good view of the pageant. The masses which thronged the streets and crowded balconies, windows and house-tops, seemed more like the reception of the Prince of Wales, or the Japanese Ambassadors than like any of the previous military displays which have occurred since the beginning of the war. Standing at the junction of Broadway with Cortlandt-street and looking towards the ferry, the scene was extremely animating and beautiful. From every window of every hotel, store and dwelling the Stars and Stripes fluttered gaily in the breeze, and banners were hung across the street at several places with inscriptions of welcome. The piers adjoining the ferry, the freight sheds, the vessels' decks and rigging were all alive with people. All movement of vehicles was interrupted on West-street near the ferry, and the stages were turned out of their accustomed routes by the surging masses which blocked up the street. The Washington Grays, Home Guard, under Captain PHILLIPS, which had been on the *qui vive* since Thursday morning, were stationed on the adjoining pier (No. 14) with their six howitzer battery, to welcome the regiment by a salute. Capt. VARIAN with his troop of bronzed and hardy-looking artillerists were also on the pier with their two guide colors, torn almost to shreds by the enemy's balls during the late engagement. In their eagerness to do the honors in the promptest manner possible, the order to fire was given one boat too soon, and before the mistake was discovered all the ammunition was expended before the boat containing the regiment was near enough for them to hear the report of the guns. The passengers from Jersey City no doubt enjoyed the honor thus accidentally accorded to them. The troop, however, made up the deficiency by drawing up in line and giving them a round of hearty cheers. The regiment responded by waving their caps and by a roll of the drums.

The crowd sent up vociferous cheers as they came into the slip. After a short detention the procession was formed in the following order: Four hundred ex-members and friends of the regiment; the Ander son and the Ellsworth Zouaves, beautifully uniformed juvenile corps; Washington Grey Home Guards; Capt. VARIAN'S Artillery Corps, which was in the fight; a company of Second Regiment Fire Zouaves under Adjutant LE FORT; the drum corps came next, leading the regiment. Their appearance was greeted everywhere with enthusiastic cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs from fair hands upon the balconies and from the windows. The column halted several times along the route, and when the toil-worn soldiers came opposite the Astor House they stopped and faced to the front. Here they were greeted with prolonged and hearty outbursts of applause. When it had subsided, Gov. MORGAN came forward upon the steps and made to them a welcoming address:

SPEECH OF GOV. MORGAN.

He said: "Officers and Soldiers of the Eighth Regiment, of New-York. I welcome you home. Sent hence at very short notice, you have nobly performed your duty and covered yourselves with glory. I mourn with you the loss of several of your brave comrades, but they have fallen gloriously in a good cause, and they shall always be fresh in our memories. I had hoped that while here I should also have welcomed the gallant Sixty-ninth (tremendous cheers) and the gallant Seventy-first, (renewed and prolonged cheering,) but military duties call me to Albany, and I regret I cannot say to them what I say to you,—that the City and State of New-York are grateful, deeply grateful, to you for your very efficient services in defence of our glorious Union and its flag. [Cheers.]"

The head of the column turned into Grand-street, opening to the right and left opposite the Armory of the Washington Grays. After waiting here in the midst of a surging crowd for more than an hour, it was discovered that the tired heroes of the day had been marched up Broadway to Fourteenth-street. The crowd, however, lingered about the armory, giving a world of labor to the policemen to keep the railroad track open and preserve order. The regiment passed through Fourteenth-street, and, returning down Fourth-avenue, turned into Lafayette-place, where they were drawn up, and, after a very brief exercise in the manual, were dismissed. The officers were each cheered in turn, and the friends of the members who had followed them rushed forward and grasped the hands of the soldiers, giving them the most affectionate greetings. Very few were allowed to carry their muskets or knapsacks, their friends volunteering to relieve them of the burden, a service which was gladly accepted by the overtaxed members. One of the celebrated "Black Horse Cavalry" horses, which had been captured by Quartermaster CORNELL, and ridden by a man many shades blacker than the horse, attracted much attention. The animal is of medium size, rather poor in flesh, and seeming in his subdued manner to be fully conscious that he was a prisoner, marching in the train of his captors.

There has been no regimental roll-call since the battle, and there is, consequently, no official list of the killed, wounded and missing. They are, however, estimated at from sixty to seventy-five. A considerable number were heard to declare their intention to reënlist for the war.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE—HOW THE SOLDIERS LOOKED, ETC.

The disappointed thousands who returned despondingly home after the arrival of the Eighth Regiment, would have been overjoyed could they have known that the expected Seventy-first would shortly arrive *vid* the Camden and Amboy route. Other thousands and tens of thousands, however, did know the welcome news, and flocked to Pier No. 1, led by one of those mysterious instincts that seem to guide New-Yorkers under difficulties. The company received telegraphic information at 4½ o'clock that the regiment had embarked and posted the same at the head of the pier for the information of the army of inquirers. Nothing daunted at the two hours' delay, those who had already borne the scorching sun for half a day in anxious expectation of a momentary arrival, quietly sat themselves down for a patient wait. The crowd augmented in numbers, until Battery-place and even the Battery itself were black with the mass of moving humanity. The friends of the Sixty-ninth were likewise among the number, with their music and regalia, and flags, and children in arms, and tearful eyes and joyful hearts. They, however, were to be disappointed, for the gallant sons of the Emerald Isle were detained behind.

The friends of the Seventy-first, who, it may be said without disparagement to any one, were the better dressed portion of the multitude that thronged the streets throughout the day, were many of them admitted to the pier, while outsiders were excluded for their benefit. Several hundred young men appeared in column, having each a badge printed on blood red paper

"FRIENDS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST."

The Young America Hook and Ladder Company were also there, as were thousands of fathers, brothers and relatives of the coming heroes. Nor were the fair sex unrepresented, for ladies comely and pleasant to look upon, in full fashion of gored dresses and capes, as well as in humbler attire, condescended to brave the fearful human tide, to obtain the first eager glance of husbands, brothers and fathers, and even those of prospective relationship. There were a few of the members of the regiment who had preceded the rest by special train, and they too were there, to meet their comrades. They were the centres of inquisitive crowds, impatient to learn this or that particular, the fate of some friend, the feeling of the soldier on the field of battle, or the story of that dreadful retreat. When the steamer *John Potter* hove in sight, the enthusiasm rose to the highest pitch, and as the fleet of all sorts of craft dipped their colors or blew their whistles, the cheering ran along the shore and was caught up and re-echoed from the pier, ringing out again and again huzzas for the noble Seventy-first, the "American Guard." As the steamer neared the dock, and the strange new uniforms, the tattered flags, the wounded soldiers, and the bronzed features of all came in full view, the enthusiasm was renewed, and broke forth in plaudits which only subsided with the hoarseness of ten thousand throats. As soon as they got within hailing distance, one of the Surgeon's Mates hailed from the upper deck:

"Is there a livery stable near here?"

"No, but there are plenty of carriages to be had."

"All right then. I want to make arrangements to send our wounded home."

Close by the Doctor stood a fine-looking young man of Company A, with his foot bound up, and having two crutches under his arms.

As the boat was made fast the cheering was renewed, and a man at the elbow of a vociferous cheerer said, "Oh, stand fast; wait till they get ashore."

"I can't stand fast," was the reply, "I have got three brothers there."

At length the hawsers are secured, the gang-plank is thrown out, and what a rush takes place. The man who could'nt stand fast finds one of his brothers with not a scrap of his original uniform, another has his arm in a sling, and the third alone seems recognizable.

Most affecting meetings are everywhere seen. Says one:

"How is GEORGE SMITH?"

"I don't know! He may be killed, or he may be taken prisoner."

Another says: "Well, we have got one consolation; we have brought home our colors and whipped our side any way; we must have whipped about 9,000 of the rebels."

One of the bearers of the guide colors said: "I was chased five miles, and so was the other color bearer there, by some of the Black Horse Cavalry, and we only escaped by throwing away our knapsacks and haversacks and muskatoons.

We glean from the hurried conversation that the regiment has been worked hard during the entire three months of their absence. Their occupation of the Navy-yard; the skirmishes of the detachments on the Potomac; the death of Col. VOSBURGH; the experience on "the sacred soil;" the sixteen-mile march on the memorable morning of the 21st; the battle of Bull's Run; the rout of the rebel infantry; the noble conduct of the regiment in going into an engagement after their time was out, all were canvassed thoroughly in less time than it takes to write about it. The total killed, wounded and missing out of the 800 men, as set forth in our correct list of yesterday, was only about 70, of which 16 only were killed, and eight of these were from Company F.

The debarkation was effected with wonderful facility, the baggage packed in the express wagons, the wounded stowed in carriages, and in an incredibly short space of time the column was formed with doubled files, and, amid a storm of applause, started up Broadway. It was only with the utmost difficulty that the police could clear sufficient space through the dense mass. Anxious friends pressed forward at every step to greet some loved one; and, not unfrequently, ladies, attired in fashion's latest robes, sprang from the crowded curb to salute with kisses brawny men who bore their heavy burdens with a lighter step thereafter. The ranks were repeatedly broken, as animated friends or relatives rushed forward to grasp the hand or imprint a kiss upon the lips of some dear one returned again to home and happiness.

"Hallos, Jim!" shouted one, as he grasped a tall sergeant.

"Look out for his wounded arm," said a more cautious friend; and so they marched, amid a continuous roar of cheering and gratulation, such as never greeted soldiers since our brave men returned from Mexico.

The regiment marched in eighteen sections, twenty files front, and certainly never trod the pavement of their native City with firmer or more accurate step, or carried arms with equal precision. The men were buoyant in spirits, active, lithe and muscular—such men as from whose loins will arise a generation of which New-York may well be proud.

Opposite Barnum's Museum the left of the line halted, and Barnum's Band, with well-timed compliment, played "The Bold Soldier Boy," while the well-filled windows sent forth another welcome cheer. It was intended to have the line formed in front of the Astor, and to have Gov. MORGAN make a speech, as he did to the Eighth Regiment. The Governor, however, was *non est*, and after the Colonel had been presented with a wreath from the ladies of the Astor, the column moved on just as Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER moved to stay by the spectacle, or the passing chance for making a speech, commenced a patriotic and congratulatory address. The point of his remarks was, however, lost in the rolling drums, the pealing bugle, and the busy tramp of ten thousand feet, together with the spasmodic cheers for the "gallant Seventy-first." Every time a halt was made, however temporary, the men were surrounded by eager inquirers after particular friends.

"How is JOHNNY MORRISSEY?" said one.

"Killed on the field."

"What, the man that used to keep round in Dutch-street?"

"Yes."

"Well, he was a d——d good fellow."

Obituaries, less profane perhaps, but just as earnest and complimentary, were pronounced on others of the deceased, and all concurred that the regiment had done splendidly. Although the evening was somewhat advanced, and the people were somewhat taken by surprise, the reception all along the line of march was a perfect ovation. The scene at the armory was a renewal of enthusiasm, and when the men were dismissed and scattered to their homes, the City was kept alive with tales of war, the rejoicings of the returned soldiers and their friends, and general jubilancy until the crowing of the cock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DR HOGE'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.—A meeting of the congregation of the Brick Church (Dr. SPRING'S) was held Thursday morning, under a call of the Session, for the consideration of the resignation of Dr. HOGE, the Associate Pastor. Dr. KREBS was called to preside, and Mr. SAMUEL MARSH was Secretary. Dr. SPRING commenced the business of the meeting by reading the minutes of the Session, including the letter of Dr. HOGE, assigning as a reason for his resignation that there existed "a radical difference of opinion on the great questions of the day," between himself and his people, that "the discussion of political questions, however absorbing," had been purposely avoided by him in the pulpit; that he was "induced to believe that a majority of the congregation were disposed to place the Gospel above the National question," but that since it "had become manifest that a difference of political views could not be tolerated in the church, he had concluded to resign. Dr. SPRING stated that the Session had accepted the resignation. Upon motion of Mr. SHANNON, the resignation was accepted by the congregation, and a Commission of three, consisting of NORMAN WHITE, JOHN A. BRYAN and GARDINER SPRING, JR., was constituted for the purpose of presenting the action of the congregation to the Presbytery, and requesting that body to unite with them in dissolving the pastoral relation. The meeting then adjourned. There is little doubt that the Presbytery will complete the separation. Some surprise was evinced that Dr. HOGE'S friends did not oppose the acceptance of his resignation, but it is understood that their action was in compliance with Dr. HOGE'S request.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COL. KENNEDY.—The obsequies of Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, late of the Tammany Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon. Religious services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, No. 33 Hammond-street, in which the relatives and intimate friends of the departed engaged. The remains were then removed to the Memorial Church, corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the pastor, Rev. Mr. COOK, assisted by Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church. The coffin was then opened and removed to the vestibule—the friends and associates of the late Colonel slowly defiling on either side of it, and gazing for the last time upon the remains of him who many of them saw but a week since in the full flush of health and strength. The funeral was well attended. The side seats and galleries of the church were filled with ladies, while the central part of the edifice was appropriated to the Mayor, Common Council, Board of Supervisors, and other City and County dignitaries, who carried their staves of office with them. The Tammany Society, Democratic Republican General Committee, and Masonic and Odd Fellows Societies, of all of which the deceased was a member, paid tribute to his memory by their presence. The Eleventh Regiment, under command of Brig.-Gen. Hall, and the Field and Staff of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, formed the military escort. After the religious ceremonies were finished, a procession formed and followed the remains to Cypress Hills Cemetery, Long Island, crossing at the Grand-street Ferry.

EXCENTRIC VOLUNTEERS.—Two stalwart Germans, deserters from one of the regiments of the Sickles Brigade, were Thursday imprisoned by Justice BANNAH for trial. It was stated by JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., one of the witnesses in the case, who is Treasurer of the Committee for the Relief of Volunteer families, that the accused had been guilty of systematic imposition for the purpose of living without work. Their names are JOHN PROBST and JOHN BENTZEL, and they first enlisted with the De Kalb Regiment. A few days before that regiment left the City these fellows deserted, and soon afterwards joined the Excelsior Brigade at Camp Scott, Staten Island. Meanwhile, supposing them to have enlisted in good faith, their families have been relieved by the Committee—$24 having been disbursed to Mrs. PROBST and $20 to Mrs. BENTZEL. As soon, however, as the regiment to which the men belonged received orders to move, they deserted, doubtless intending to join another regiment and continue their imposition. They will be heard to-day at the Court of Special Sessions.

SURGICAL BLEEDING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held, Thursday, by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of JOHN FITZSIMMONS, an Irishman, aged fifty years, who was fatally injured on the 15th inst., by a stone projected from a blast. The deceased was a passenger in a Third-avenue car, which was passing near Ninety-third-street, when a blast was fired and one of the stones fell through the roof of the vehicle, striking him on the leg, which was shockingly fractured. He was taken home, where he languished until yesterday. In their verdict the jury took occasion to censure the foreman of the blasting operations for culpable carelessness, and Coroner JACKMAN held him to answer before the Grand Jury.

THE STEWARD OF THE S. J. WARING.—By advice of the United States Marshal, WM. TILLMAN, the colored steward of the *S. J. Waring*, who slew the pirates in charge and rescued the vessel from their hands, has selected WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., and MOSES H. GRINNELL, as his counsel, and empowered them with full authority to sue for or compromise his claim for salvage on the vessel, and to protect all his rights in the premises, and to invest for him whatever money he may obtain for his services.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board held a special meeting at noon Thursday, and approved the bills incurred in the construction of Harlem Bridge, as rendered by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners. The following items were submitted: For contract work, $20,515 65; for day work, $835 42; for blacksmith's work, $498 72; for contingencies, $34 25; wages of engineer and assistant, (four months,) $5,693 86—making a total of $27,577 90. The Board then adjourned till the first Monday in August, at 12 o'clock.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.—Late on Wednesday night a man named PETER MCGIVNEY was run over by a down train of the New-Haven Railroad, in Fourth-avenue near Sixty-sixth-street, and was killed. The engineer observed the man stretched out upon the track, and blew the whistle, to which warning he paid no attention. The engine was then reversed, and the brakes applied, but it was too late, and in a second the deceased was crushed out of human semblance. An inquest will be held by Coroner GAMBLE, to-day.

A BOY KILLED BY A CAVALRY HORSE.—On the 23d inst., a lad about 12 years of age, named LEWIS GRIMM, residing at No. 48 First-avenue, was fatally injured by a horse belonging to a German trooper, which had been hitched to an awning post. He was looking at the animal, which became restive and kicked him in the breast. His death resulted in a few hours afterwards.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH'S APPOINTMENT UNANIMOUSLY CONFIRMED.—The United States Senate, in Executive session, on Tuesday last unanimously confirmed the appointment of E. DELAFIELD SMITH as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

Large Fire in Forty-second Street.

THE HOFFMAN BLOCK BURNED DOWN—LOSS, TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

A destructive fire, involving an aggregate loss of nearly $10,000, occurred yesterday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, in the range of frame buildings known as the "Hoffman Block," located immediately north of Reservoir-square, the former site of the Crystal Palace. The flames first appeared on the second floor of No. 722 Sixth-avenue, a three-story structure occupied by GEO. T. EGNER as a dwelling and eating-house, and, spreading with rapidity, destroyed the two upper stories of the buildings fronting on Forty-second-street, for a space of 250 feet in length from No. 63 to No. 45 inclusive, as well as the house next to EGNER'S, on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street. This last-mentioned building was occupied by SMITH HETHERING as a bar-room, and his loss on stock and fixtures is covered by an insurance of $600. The lower floors of the various buildings were tenanted by small shopkeepers, and the upper portions of the premises were occupied by families. As nearly as the losses could be estimated it is probable that the storekeepers will be reimbursed by the Insurance Companies, but the families as a general thing were not so fortunate. Mr. GEORGE P. EGNER, who occupied the building in which the fire broke out, places his loss at $700, and is insured to that amount. The upper floors of Nos. 61 and 63 Forty-second-street, were used by Mr. T. O'BRIEN as a laundry. His appurtenances are insured for $750 in the Pacific, and that sum more than covers the loss. The stores beneath were occupied by PETER DIVINE, as a grocery and liquor establishment; insured on stock for $500 in the Manhattan. WM. J. BAXTER, tinsmith, had a shop on part of the first floor of No. 59; his loss is covered by $500 insurance in the Hamilton. The lower floor of the same building was occupied by WILLIAM BORM, shoemaker, who lost everything; insured. JAMES MURRAY dwelt in the upper part; his furniture was insured in the Citizens Company. The whole of No. 57 was occupied by GEO. HAND as a laundry, loss covered by insurance of $500 in the Manhattan. Three families, named MCGLYNN, JACQUES and LEIPNER, resided in the upper stories. Neither was insured. The ground floor of No. 53 was a liquor-store, kept by FERGUSON BRENNAN; loss $300; uninsured. The families of JAMES and LAWRENCE MCCOY, occupying the upper floors, were burned out, losing almost everything; uninsured. WM. KROHNE, manufacturer of cider and vinegar, occupied the first floor of No. 51; his loss is fully covered by insurance of $1,000 in the Manhattan Company. The second floor served as a dwelling for EPHRAIM REESE and family, furniture insured in the Manhattan for $400. The third floor was occupied by FREDERICK EUDRES, whose loss is covered by a policy for $500, in the same company. HERMAN ENGELBRAD, also a tenant in the building, suffered to some extent, and was not insured. The confectionary store of THOS. S. MANNING, first floor of No. 49, was burned out; stock uninsured. JAMES B. PAGE and family lived up stairs; his furniture was insured for $500 in the North River Insurance Company. A liquor store, kept by EDWIN SKIDMORE, occupied the lower floor of No. 47, and was insured for $300 on the stock in the Hamilton. MRS. SARAH MITCHELL tenanted the second floor. Her furniture was insured in the Hamilton for $500. The tenants of the third floor, EESSRS. WHITE & MADDEN were not insured.

These buildings were all owned by Mr. SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN, of Fifth-avenue. They were erected at the time of the Crystal Palace exhibition on a ten years' lease, and consequently would have passed out of his hands next year unless the agreement should have been renewed. The damage to them probably reaches $3,000, but it is not probable they will be rebuilt.

The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin. Fire Marshal BAKER and Police Captain BRYAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, entered upon a partial investigation, and learned enough to warrant the arrest of three persons on suspicion, who will be further examined to-day.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION COMPANY!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign must see to it themselves; do not trust to the Army Surgeons, but supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. Only 25c. per box or pot.

The Tribune's War Maps.
LIST
OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED
AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.

Now ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price, five cents. $3 per 100. Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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Bathing Shoes for the Sea-side, all Sizes; also oil-silk caps, hats, &c. J. W. C. ANDERSON, No. 605 Broadway.

MARRIED.

TYERS—TUTTLE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, by Rev. Dr. Phillips, R. R. TYERS, of Shanghai, China, and SARAH LOUISA, daughter of the late James N. Tuttle, of this City.

JACK—ANDRUSS.—On Wednesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Mr. Latham, THOMAS JACK to Miss JULIA A. ANDRUSS, of this City.

TUTHILL—ELLIOTT.—On Thursday, July 25, by Rev. J. Eason Rockwell, CHARLES EDWARD TUTHILL to MAGGIE N. ELLIOTT, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

MILLS.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, suddenly, JOHN MILLS, (late of the firm of John Mills & Co., No. 14 Broadway,) son of Geo. Mills, aged 31 years and 7 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from St. Bartholomew's Church, Great Jones-st.

HARTNETT.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, after a long illness, SARAH, wife of Francis S. Hartnett, aged 25 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 16 Stanton-st., without further notice, at 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 27th inst.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

PECK.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, CHARLES A., Jr., son of Charles A. and Mary H. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, John B., Thomas B., James W. and Jared V. Peck, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 178 Lexington-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Thursday, July 25, JOHN SUTHERLAND, aged 42 years 1 month and 9 days.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) July 27, at 2½ P. M., from No. 359 6th-av.

DOUGLASS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, July 25, suddenly, of disease of the brain, Dr. ROBERT DOUGLASS, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Thistle Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 10 Bleecker-st.

FROST.—In this City, on Friday, July 26, WILLIAM JAUNCEY, youngest son of George W. and Rosalie Hitchcock Frost, aged 13 months.

Funeral from the residence, corner 1st-av. and 58th-st., on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 26, WILLIAM, son of Thomas and Caroline Scott, aged 5 months and 14 days.

FROTHINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, July 26, SARAH C. FROTHINGHAM, daughter of James and Ann R. Frothingham, in the 46th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Third Presbyterian Church, Jay-st., near High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., after which the remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Charlestown, Mass., papers please copy.

SNOW.—In Haverstraw, on Thursday, July 25, SAMUEL SNOW.

Funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, Haverstraw, N. Y.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MCNEIL.—In Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday, July 2, of consumption, HARLY MCNEIL, of New-York City, aged 43 years.

MORTON.—In Mobile, on Monday, July 15, JOHN C. MORTON, formerly of New-York City.

CLEWS.—On Sunday, July 7, at his residence, the Ox Leasows Hall, Hilderstone, Staffordshire, England, JAMES CLEWS, aged 72 years.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 403.—JULY 26, 1861.
74, 57, 52, 48, 34, 59, 42, 71, 29, 4, 66, 3, 40.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 404.—JULY 26, 1861.
11, 15, 75, 19, 64, 50, 18, 23, 54, 63, 3, 46, 12.

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Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

From the Ladies' Visitor, of this City.

MOTHERS,

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

DEAR SIR: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic: he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.

LOWELL, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children: she can, if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of MANY, MANY years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarr

PERSONAL.

GEORGE, WHY DON'T YOU ANSWER? We leave next Tuesday. O. C. P.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free, and a pure Gospel. Preaching at 10½, 3, and 7½, by JOHN Q. ADAMS, Pastor. Morning subject: *The Unhappy condition of those who expect to be saved by their own Good Works.* Evening: *The emotions of the Inmates of Heaven, concerning those on their way thither.* Baptism after the evening sermon.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular Sabbath services in the Chapel of Rutgers Institute, 41st-st., between 4th and 42d sts. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. D. S. HASTINGS, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, by Rev. ELDRIDGE MIX. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Ladies' Bible Class at 3 P. M.

OUR PRESENT DEFEAT NECESSARY TO ULTIMATE VICTORY.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., near Hoyt-st. Morning services commence at 10½ o'clock. In the evening at 7½ o'clock.

EVENING SERVICE.—THE HOURS OF DIVine service in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church corner of Thompson and Houston sts., are 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The text TO-MORROW EVENING, should the pastor, Rev. WM. FERRIE, A. M., occupy the pulpit, will be "*In the day of adversity, consider.*"

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, July 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *Last Sunday's Defeat and its Lessons*, will be discussed in the evening.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, OF TERRE HAUTE, Indiana, formerly of this City, will preach in the Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Thompson's, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, July 28. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ARMAGEDDON ACELDAMA!—IT IS "THE day of the great slaughter." (See Isa. 30:25.) The Prophet preached this on Sunday last; and on Monday a response came from Washington. He preaches at 3 P. M. TO-MORROW, at No. 163 Bowery.

REV. NEWELL A. PRINCE, OF ORANGE, Mass., will preach in the State-st. Congregational Church TO-MORROW and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE FUTURE OF UNIVERSALISM.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park, Rev. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., Pastor. Preaching every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free to all.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting at 6½ P. M. Daily Union Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH IN Laight-st. Church (corner Laight and Varick sts.) TO-MORROW, Sunday, MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, upon *The Victory of Defeat*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon *The Conflict of Life*.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector.—Services TO-MORROW, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

PROF. MATTISON, (FORMER PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st.), preaches regularly in the New Chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, WILLIAMSBURGH.—Preaching TO-MORROW by Rev. WM. S. STUDLEY, late pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

REV. DR. BETHUNE IS EXPECTED TO preach in his own church in 21st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

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BUSINESS WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman is desirous of taking the place of a partner retiring, by a gentleman with good references and in good credit, in exchange for fine dwelling houses well rented, or his farm and country seat near the City. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box 1,760, Post-office.

TEA STORE FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED seven years; doing a large tea, coffee and sugar trade. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Box No. 3,315 Post-office.

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WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE Vicinity of New-York, with from one to three acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; house well built, with modern improvements, for which cash will be paid. Address No. 261 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, active girl, a situation to do chamberwork and nurse and plain sewing or light housework; can do nice plain cooking and is a good washer and ironer; is clean and tidy about her person; best of City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $3 a month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in any kind of work. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 130 39th-st, corner 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; would go a short distance in the country; capable to take charge of a dairy; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 33 West 13th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROtestant woman as Cook; understands her business, in all its branches; can cook meats, pastry and jellies of all kinds; is an excellent baker; no objection to city or country; has good city reference of three years standing. Apply at No. 287 West 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as cook, immediately, in a good family; understands French and American cooking thoroughly, and is a good baker; would assist with the washing, if required. Address C. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 202 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; makes jellies and jams; no objections to a first-class boarding-house or first-class hotel; no objections to city or country. City reference. Call at 11 6th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation, as cook; can speak French, and can do cooking in all its branches; has good reference. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-rate cook wants a situation; she is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to go to the country. Call at the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, was herand ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; no objections to go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 172 Mulberry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—A NICE PROTestant girl wants a situation as cook, or to do general housework; another, eight years in last place, as chamber-maid, waitress, &c.; also, a large number of other excellent girls of every station, with the best of City references, many of them having lived two to nine years in their last places; wages low, and no office charge to employers. No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, as good cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread, biscuit and pies, &c., &c.; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; understands meats, poultry, baking, game and fancy dishes; wages $7; City or country. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Welsh girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., for two days, in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as laundress; understands fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an situation as nurse to an infant; is capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or children; is a neat sewer; has no objection to traveling; best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 30th-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 142 West 35th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERican Protestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take general housework in City or country; good reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress; is capable of any kind of housework. City reference given. Call at No 61 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT—IN CITY OR country; distance no object; a situation wanted for a very smart, capable German girl, who understands all kinds of housework, cooking, washing and ironing; is not afraid to work at moderate wages, and is highly recommended. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, 3 doors from Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young girl with excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; is neat and tidy, willing and obliging, wages, $5 to $6; no objection to the country. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do general housework; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, and is a first rate washer and iron; understands the care of milk and butter; has no objections to any distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG woman wishes to procure a situation as general housemaid; is a good plain cook, good baker of bread, and an excellent washer and ironer, can also milk and make butter. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. P. S.—Can enter her place immediately.

A HOUSEMAID.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WOULD like to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking thoroughly; is a good laundress, and excellent baker of bread, pie, &c.; is also a good dairy maid; can enter her place to-day. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st, 3 doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or as children's nurse; fully understands either; good references given. Call at No. 415 8th-av. Can be seen for two days.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS CALL at the largest old established Office and Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. All orders by mail promptly attended to, for neat, capable, civil, active servants. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT SERVANTS.—COOKS, CHAMbermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls, for general housework, with good references, will be satisfied with moderate wages, in City or country. A. M. SEE, No. 14 6th-av.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN OF GOOD EDUcation, correct at accounts, of undoubted integrity, and who has had an experience of six years as bookkeeper in this City, desires a position in the counting-room of a wholesale or retail firm; A No. 1 City reference. Address A. B. C., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man, with two years' reference from his last employer, wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and understands the care of flowers, hot-beds, and every thing connected with a garden; can enter his place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted, by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; can produce the very best City and country recommendations; will go at wages to correspond with the times; will make himself in any way useful. Address M. M., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work if required. Good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A PORTER OR NIGHT-WATCHMAN.—Wanted by a young man of sober and steady habits a situation as porter or night-watchman in a hotel or store; is a good and faithful man, and can furnish the very best City references to any one that requires his services; has no objection to go to any part of the country. Call or address, for two days, H. G. M., No. 424 Broadway, first-floor, back room.

A HANDY-MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH four years' reference, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place; he understands the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is a first-rate driver, and knows how to keep his carriage in good order; can work in a garden, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR AMMUNITION MANUFACTURERS.—A gentleman well versed in the preparation of friction or Peruvian Powder, wishes to take charge of a department wherein similar fulminate is used. He possesses a general knowledge of machinery, &c., used in such a line. Parties who are engaged in manufacturing ammunition, would find a valuable help by addressing a note to H. Z., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

A FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A Protestant Scotchman and his wife wish situations; both are honest and sober people, and willing to make themselves useful; the man is a good farmer, and understands the care of farm stock, &c.; the wife is a good plain cook, good baker, and excellent washer and ironer; is also a good dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener, by one who understands farming in all its branches. Call or address M. D., for two days, at No. 166 Hudson-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COOK.—A MAN AND wife wish to get situations; the man understands gardening and farming, and the care of horses and harness thoroughly; is willing and obliging; his wife as cook, washer and ironer; wages not so much an object; the very best of references can be produced. Address E. H., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS private waiter, by a Protestant; is accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, and understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen at No. 29 East 22d-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFfice. Wages $1 per week. Apply with handwriting at No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. II., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., Manufacturer of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG Iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 187 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

WANTED—THE USE OF A PIANO, FOR PRACtice, three evenings in a week. Address, with terms, N. V., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, (Formerly at "The Spingler Institute," Union-square,) Will reopen at 8th-av., corner 34th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, or New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Locates the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. RAUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The subscriber will take two additional boys (four in all) into his family, in Cambridge, Mass., to attend his school. He refers, in New-York, to Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., No. 106 Washington-st.; F. C. Shaw, Esq., Trinity Building, and Rev. O. B. Frothingham, No. 113 West 34th-st. W. P. ATKINSON.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a lady experienced in teaching; she is capable of taking charge of all the English branches, as well as French, music and drawing. For first-class references and particulars, apply, from 1 to 4 P. M., at Barlow's Writing Academy, No. 923 Broadway.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE, QUI peut enseigner l'Anglais, l'Italien, et la musique, désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou dans une famille. Adresser INSTITUTRICE, Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S MILITARY PASTE, FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 818 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 37 Park-row

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS, All Sizes and Weights. REGULATION KNAPSACKS, OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c., At Wholesale and Retail, by RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

RIFLED CANNON.—CARPENTER & PLASS Machinists, Nos. 475, 477 and 479 1st-av., near 29th-st., New-York, are now prepared to rifle cannon to any extent, with the greatest dispatch and in a superior manner.

TO LET.

TO LET IN WILLIAMS' BRIDGE, WESTchester county—A well situated and well arranged house, in perfect order. It has been recently enlarged, painted and papered, and is replete with every convenience. The grounds are nearly an acre in extent, having fruit and shade trees. Being situated on the Bronx River, there are unrivaled facilities for boating, fishing, bathing, &c. There is a barn on the premises for the occupant's use. The whole will be let for the season, or by the year. The rent in either case will be $300. Apply to JOHN MORRISON, Williams' Bridge Depôt, Harlem Railroad, or to GEO. W. DITCHETT, Chambers-st., corner Chatham.

HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL FAMILY.—The three-story brown-stone English basement house No. 191 West 27-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with the modern improvements; pier mirror in front parlor; rent low to a responsible party. Possession immediately. Apply to a WM. E. WALL, No. 26 and 28 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A HANDSOME COTtage house, containing thirteen rooms, gas, &c., with plot of ground, pleasantly situated, near Myrtle-av cars; combines advantages of country and City; at a moderate rent. Apply to E. S. YOUNG, 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 71 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., seventeen apartments; rent only, $600 yearly; well adapted for boarders. Inquire at store No. 77 same street.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the subscribers, Certificate for 50 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company Stock, standing in the name of Messrs. Hayes & Tompkins, New-York, Number 11,186, dated April 6, 1861.

Transfer of said stock has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 60 Exchange-place, New-York.

LOST—A SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, MARKED L. E. T., New-York, either at Croton Falls Depôt, or between, that and New-York, on Monday, July 22, in the 6½ A. M. train; also, a card marked Miss Irwin Taylor, Baldwin's Hotel, Lake Mahopac. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said trunk to No. 13 West 30th-st.

LOST—IN EXCHANGE-PLACE, A SOLID GOLD finger ring, with a black and white Scotch pebble in the centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of Middleton & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, the valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y.

The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tasteful ly laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding school or water cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Road, is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way, daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from depôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country. Can be bought from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A NEW COTTAGE on Buena Vista-av., within two minutes of the depôt, containing 12 rooms; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to ADAM & ABBOTT, Yonkers, or to COFFIN & KENWORTHY, corner West and Duane sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DESIRABLE house with good yard and garden, situated in the village of Hackensack, N. J. House contains eight rooms. Terms low. Inquire of G. J. N. ZABRISKIE, No. 223 Greenwich-st., or of A. E. FATIN, Hackensack, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single persons, can have pleasant rooms, having gas, baths, &c., with board, on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, for two persons, $8 to $12 per week, according to rooms required.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, in suites or singly, with or without board, can be obtained by applying at No. 199 10th-st. To those spending the Summer in the City, this location is most desirable.

BOARD WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY wishing to lessen their expenses by taking a gentleman and wife to board, and are willing to furnish a private table, may make a permanent arrangement; will furnish rooms, if desirable; terms in accordance with the times; location up town. Address W. E. L., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A SUITE OF Rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, to let with board for the Summer, or as desired; the house is pleasantly situated, convenient to either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries; references exchanged. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st.

19 FIFTH-AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO SUITES of handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class private table, will be let for a desirable party for the present or coming season; also, two single rooms for gentlemen, with or without breakfast.

TO LET WITH BOARD, IN HOUSE NO. 33 East 14th-st., a few rooms for families or single gentlemen. This is one of the best locations in the City; between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square. Apply at house.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN may find good rooms with partial board, in a private house convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; unobjectionable references exchanged. Address B. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD in a private family in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. BENTON, Station B, New-York Post-office, stating location, terms, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be accommodated with board for the Summer, on a farm 2½ miles from the City; the location is on high ground, very healthy and pleasant; shade trees and flower-garden; plenty of fruit, vegetables, and milk; communication with the City by railroad seven times a day. For terms, which will be moderate, and further particulars, apply at No. 3 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—NICE LARGE AND small rooms, with good board, may be had at Milton, Ulster Co. House large, with fine view of the Hudson River. Terms, $4 and $5 a week. Wanted, a lady to instruct in the English branches and music, one who will accept board as pay. Apply to or address L. A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster Co.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—A FEW FAMILIES or single gentlemen desiring board, can be accommodated with fine rooms, well furnished, in a house convenient to depôt; good table and attendance; dinner at 6; terms moderate. Call or address Mrs. HASTINGS, Grinnell-st., Prospect Hill.

WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN PLAIN but good country board, with a clean, quiet and airy room; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $3 per week, to which can be added some lessons in the French language if desired. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE AT HAWLEYVILLE, CONN.—A few boarders can be accommodated with first-class board and pleasant rooms, on moderate terms. Apply to or address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville Conn., or No. 230 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A GENTLEMAN and lady, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family in Orange. Rooms nice and airy, and house pleasantly situated, within four minutes' walk of depôt. Address A. B., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS WISHING board in the country can be accommodated at a fine house, plenty of shade, good view of the Hudson, also of a pond near the house, which is only one mile from Sing Sing. Inquire of Mrs. MARCY, No. 329 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—Two or three families can be accommodated with good board, from $3 to $4 per week. Also, a few single gentlemen. Good fishing and bathing. Inquire at No. 41 Grove-st., or address Mrs. SYMS, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD AT YONKERS.—BEST LOCATION on the Hudson for shade and river view, single or suits of rooms with gas; ten trains and five boats daily; terms low. Apply to MR. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

FIRE ISLAND.—F. DOMINY HAVING OPENED his old house, will be happy to see this old friends. Prices according to the rooms taken. Fine sailing, fishing and bathing. Do not buy through tickets.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—F

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free o charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—THE ERIE Railway Company is now organized, and ready to issue the new certificates as called for and assessments paid. The time for becoming parties to the contract for purchase of the road will expire on the 28th day of July next, and no exchange of stock, bonds, debts or claims of the old Company will be made into new stock in the new Company after that day. The trustees have decided to make an assessment of two and one-half dollars per share on the new common stock and preferred stock, payable on delivery of the new certificates. There will be no assessment on the fractional parts of preferred shares.

Scrip receipts will be issued for the assessments, redeemable, with interest, at the office of the company in New-York, from the first net earnings of the road, before the payment of dividends on the preferred stock. All assessments on the trustees' scrip already issued, remaining unpaid on the 28th of July, will be charged with interest from that day.

The holders of fourth mortgage coupons now in arrear, and the holders of fifth mortgage coupons now in arrear, or to mature June 1, 1861, on surrendering them to the trustees, will be entitled to interest from May 1, 1861, on the amount surrendered, the directors of the Erie Railway Company having resolved to pay interest from that day on all fourth and fifth mortgage coupons, now or hereafter surrendered to said trustees. Such unsurrendered coupons will also be received in payment of assessments on the stock, if desired.—May 1, 1861.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union.

Bonds of the Corporation, for the above purpose, in sums of $100, and upwards, will be issued by this Department on application for the same at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company will be paid by ROGERS, COARTES & CO., Milwaukee, in funds current there, or by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st., New-York, at $35, each coupon bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum on the face of said bonds.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 2D MORTgage Bonds, Dover Extension, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid, on and after August 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY will finally close on Saturday, the 27th day of July. Due notice will be given of the openign of the books of the Erie Railroad Company.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class improved property, in New-York or Brooklyn City. This amount may be divided in smaller sums, $2,500 and upwards, to suit the borrowers. Address W. ANTHES & LE ROY, No. 38 Pine-st.

$1,500 AND $700 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.—EDWARD A FRASER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., near the Bowery.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Fourth and Fifth Mortgage (past due) coupons; also, fractional parts of shares in the new Erie Railway Company, bought and sold by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1861, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit. w THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 38
Liabilities	16,138 02

The D rectors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day. SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Asst Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity, on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight Per Cent., payable on the 1st August next. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & WESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 435 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIRS, July 9, 1861.

Sealed proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received at this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th day of August, 1861.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of 2,240 lbs.; and, if an additional quantity of 50,000 tons is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain, or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers; clean; of uniform quality; selected free from impurities; unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection, as to quality and quantity, as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector, or inspectors, to be appointed by the Department, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Department, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Department, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, when required, not less than 450 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of fifteen thousand tons, more or less, as the Department may demand, of the same quality, under the same terms and conditions, in the port of New-York.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal of the proper quality and at the proper time and place, the Department will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractor will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, stating the price if delivered on board at Richmond, and that if delivered on board at any other place in the port, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a *United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.*

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent., or other amount that may be due on each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Navy Department, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in delivering the coal, of the quality and at the place and time directed by the Department, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or Navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee and certificate is herewith given:

Form of Offer.

I (or we) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamer's use, at the rate of —— per ton, of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, and the additional quantity if demanded; the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, from the Navy Department and hereto appended.

Should my (or our) offer or bid be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 9th of July, 1861, hereto appended and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed) C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

jy13-law4wS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School Officers of the VIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 6th day of August next, at 5 o'clock P. M., for school furniture for Primary School No. 2, in Bayard-st., in said Ward. The plans and specifications of said furniture are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties, whose names must accompany, for faithful performance of the contract, will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals if deemed for the public interest so to do.

FRANCIS O'ROURKE, OWEN KINNEY, WALTER ROCHE, } Committee on Building and Furniture of the Board of Schools of the VIth Ward.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS,
No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties for information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J. SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 3, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and testament
je8-law6mS* of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 76 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL,
ja19-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL,
n17-law6mS* Administrator.

CARBON OIL.—TWENTY BARRELS OF SUPErior refined carbon oil for sale, in lots to suit, at fifty cents a gallon, by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, 3 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work. Only $1, of DR. HARRISON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONtinue the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway or GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAYBE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 Laight-st.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

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They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt R

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, presented a memorial from the Mayor and citizens of Baltimore, complaining of the usurpations of the military forces in that city, and demanding, as a matter of right, that the liberty the of citizens shall be preserved and all their rights of property protected. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide a Metropolitan Police for Washington. Laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TEN EYCK introduced a bill to establish a National Armory at Trenton, New-Jersey. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. GRIMES moved to take up the bill to provide for a new bridge across the Potomac River.

The bill provides for the construction of a new iron bridge, near the present bridge, and also for the repair of the present bridge.

The bill passed.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Committee on Finance a bill to provide a Board of Commissioners to examine the compensation of all officers of the Government.

The bill provides to examine, regulate, equalize, the compensation of all the employes of the Government.

Bill passed.

Mr. CLARK moved to take up the resolution offered yesterday in regard to the maintenance of the supremacy and integrity of the Union.

Bill taken up and passed by yeas, 34; nays, 1—Mr. BRECKINRIDGE.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE said that he agreed with the first part of the resolution, but he would not vote to pledge the resources of the country to a war which he (BRECKINRIDGE) believed was not to sustain the integrity of the Union.

The bill to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers making contracts for the Government was taken up and passed.

The joint resolution approving of the acts of the President was taken up, and postponed until to-morrow.

The bill to define and punish conspiracy was taken up, and passed.

Mr. POWELL presented a protest from the minority of the Senate against the passage of the bill, signed by Senators Bayard, Saulsbury, Pearce, Kennedy, Bright, Breckinridge, Powell, Polk and Johnson, and contending that treason is a political offence, not to be punished as the bill provides.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the bill did not punish treason, but conspiracy. When a conspirator could not be indicted, it was treason. He instanced a case in Missouri, where persons conspired, and by threats prevented the Postmaster from doing his duty.

Mr. POWELL moved that the protest be entered on the journal and printed.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the suppression of rebellion was taken up and passed.

The bill to provide revenue was taken up, the question being on the amendments offered by Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Finance.

Several amendments were adopted, when the bill was postponed.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate went into Executive session.

On the opening of the doors again, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. SAXE is entitled to a seat as a member from Oregon, instead of Mr. THAYER, who now occupies it.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill, which was passed, authorizing the President to appoint commandants of Navy-yards from Commanders as well as from Captains.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, moved an adjournment.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, moved that when the House adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, inquired of Mr. STEVENS, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was probable the House would be able to adjourn *sine die?*

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, replied that that depended some on the Senate. He intended to move to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, to consider the Tax bill. The House, by its action on that measure, would be able to determine as to whether Congress shall stay here longer.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the House should continue in session to-day, until the reports of the Committees of Conference be disposed of. Instead of adjourning now till Monday.

Mr. STEVENS was not aware of any business pending, in which the Committee of Ways and Means were immediately concerned. He inquired of Mr. WASHBURNE, whether the Committee no Commerce intended to report back the bill repealing all laws which creates ports of entry in the rebellious States.

Mr. WASHBURNE replied that the Committee were considering that measure, and has been in consultation with members of the Cabinet, concerning it. The subject is full of embarrassment. He was unable to say whether the Committee would or would not make a report.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution that, the Senate concurring, Congress adjourn Tuesday next, at noon.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, asked for an amendment—Monday—which Mr. Cox accepted.

Mr. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, hoped Mr. Cox would withdraw the resolution, as Congress, before an adjournment, should make some provision for additional revenue, else the Government credit would fail.

Mr. WRIGHT—It has failed already.

Mr. MCCLERNAND—No, Sir. I move to lay the resolution on the table. This was carried.

Mr. VANDEVER, of Iowa, withdrew his motion to adjourn, and the House negatived that for an adjournment till Monday.

The House went into Committee on the Direct-Tax bills—Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, said Congress had done everything to enable the Government to suppress the rebellion, except the passage of this one measure. They could not adjourn without doing their duty in all respects. He was not afraid the people would refuse to stand by Congress. They could raise all the money necessary. He appealed to the gentlemen not to evade the responsibility.

Mr. DEVIN, of New-York, said this was the most perfect bill that could be presented to the House for the object in view, namely: to sustain the credit of the Government, which should be placed on a sure foundation.

Mr. EDGERTON of Ohio, argued that the times did not demand the passage of this bill, nor necessity require it. It was unequal and unjust; now farmers could pay the tax, while stock and money-brokers go free. It would be better for the Government to experience a temporary bankruptcy, than pass so odious a measure, for discontent and clamor would be raised against the war by the farmers' interest, who would oppose it to a man; they would not, however, object to a taxation of equal operation.

Various amendments were discussed, but without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, asked leave to report the Senate bill providing for the transportation and delivery of arms to the loyal citizens in the rebellious States, &c.

Mr. BURNETT objected. Adjourned.

AID TO VOLUNTEERS.

All volunteers in the service of the United States can claim as their right under the Army Regulations, suitable clothing and equipment. The Quartermaster's Department is now able to supply nearly all proper demands upon it, and will soon be prepared to do so still more fully and certainly. Before the end of the month, the Department will have engaged, for instance, 3,000,000 yards of flannel, 800,000 pairs of bootees, 800,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 200,000 felt hats, 200,000 haversacks, with blankets, &c., in proportion—these quantities being in addition to what had been previously secured. These supplies are of much superior quality to those furnished by the State Governments, or those generally furnished by Patriotic Societies and individuals for the Volunteers. A large proportion of the articles furnished soldiers gratuitously or which they purchase for their own use, are soon found incumbrances, and are thrown away or left behind, where they will be useless at the first important march of a campaign.

The same is true of regimental hospital supplies. It is not intended that men seriously ill or wounded shall remain with their regiments, but that they shall be taken to "general hospitals." No provision is therefore made for the supply or the conveyance of regimental hospitals. On an important advance of the troops the Surgeon's stores, including his tents and personal effects, and those of his assistants and stewards, must generally be restricted to almost half a wagon load, and when an action is anticipated a knapsack full is often all that is allowed to be carried. The wounded and sick are expected to be removed, (as soon as their most immediate and urgent necessities have been attended to as far as practicable in the open field,) by means of ambulances, to general troop hospitals, in the rear. Regimental hospital supplies are thus of little use.

It must be admitted that the provision for general hospitals, however, is not all that the country demands it should be for its dear volunteers. After great battles, or in case epidemics should rage in the Army, large quantities of bed-clothing would be much wanted, for, under the present regulations, only straw-beds and blankets, without sheets or pillow-cases, can be at once provided, and the wounded lie in their field clothing. Precisely when and where these articles will be wanted cannot be known beforehand. The Government Sanitary Commission has, by advice of the Surgeon-General, arranged to receive and hold in readiness all such suitable articles as may be furnished by voluntary contributions, and will supply them where they will be most needed, guarding against the waste which must attend unsystematized liberality.

It is best that all societies and individuals disposed to aid the Army, for the present, concentrate their labor on the class of articles indicated. The Sanitary Commission will establish depôts and forwarding agencies at different points, a list of which will soon be published. For the present there is immediate need of all that can be sent, at Washington. Donations of materials and of money may be addressed to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, Resident Secretary, office of the Sanitary Commission, Treasury Building, Washington.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In obedience to orders from the War Department, five of the chief officers appointed to the Fifteenth (new) Regiment, U. S. A., reported for duty in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday last, to begin the organization of that regiment. They were first directed to proceed to Cleveland, but for some unexplained reason, the order was countermanded. The head-quarters of the Fifteenth is at Wheeling, Va. Col. FITZ-JOHN PORTER was named in General Orders No. 33 as its commandant.

The ordnance authorities of the Army have ordered the work on Fort Adams, R. I., to be hastened. A sergeant has been for some time on duty at the fort, mounting guns, and preparing a place for more. Congress recently devoted the sum of $5,000 for the completion of this work, and extra hands will be immediately employed for that purpose.

It will be remembered that, before the departure of the ill-fated expedition to Charleston, Capt. HARVEY BROWN, now commanding officer at Fort Pickens, Florida, was President of a Board of Officers which convened here for the purpose of reporting on the condition of the harbor defences of New-York. We understand that competent officers are now comparing this report, by order of the War Department, with that transmitted by our Chamber of Commerce, with a view to draw therefrom suggestions as to the best method of carrying out the object in view.

The United States sailing frigate *Sabine*, which returned recently from the blockade fleet to Portsmouth, N. H., has been surveyed by order of the Navy Department. It is found that she will require only a few comparatively trifling repairs, and these can be effected in a very short time. Orders have been received to do everything required by her as soon as possible. Sailors and ordinary seamen, to replace those of her crew whose times are up, are now being enlisted, and her armament being overhauled. The *Sabine* will carry 50 guns and 500 men, exclusive of a full guard of marines.

An order from Washington was received at the Head-quarters of the Army in this City, yesterday, directing the immediate sending on of three companies of United States regular troops: in compliance with which 165 men from Governor's Island were put under arms, and left for the National Capital. They are recruits, and had not been mustered into regimental service.

A survey was held at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday on the United States steam gun-boat *Monticello*, by Capt. FOOTE, Naval Contractor DELANO, and one of the Engineer officers of the station. It was found that the vessel needed some repairs, which will be immediately effected. If she require docking at once she must be brought up to this City.

Col. DULANEY, who was recently appointed to command the concentrated marine force of the different ships attached to the Home Squadron, arrived in town the evening before last, and has been at the barracks. There is a rumor that his destination has been changed! that he will report for duty at Portsmouth, N. H., and relieve Capt. ISAAC T. DOUGHTY, who will return to assume the functions of Executive officer under Major BRYOORT.

A dispatch received at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks says that 100 United States marines, who went to the battle of Bull Run, were missing at muster roll in the garrison at Washington. There was no movement among the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday, except the *Monticello's* survey; some guns—among them a rifled one—arrived for the *Harriet Lane*. The *Henrietta*, Lieut. BENNETT, was ordered away, and left on Thursday. The revenue cutters *Varina* and *Jackson* have a 24-pound howitzer added to their armament.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, will sail from the Navy-yard on Tuesday or Wednesday next, and will communicate with the United States blockading squadron, south of Cape Hatteras; and also with the Gulf blockading squadron, touching at Key West, Fort Pickens, &c., which affords an opportunity to send letters and packages.

CALIFORNIA NAVAL AFFAIRS.

FROM OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD, Sunday, July 1, 1861.

This Navy-yard is twenty-seven miles from San Francisco. A steamer *en route* to Nappa stops here three days in the week. The Sacramento boat also drops people here, on its way to the United States Army head-quarters at Benicia.

The Naval depôt here must in time be one of the best in the United States. There is a sectional dock in the yard, but a dry dock is badly wanted, too. Commodore MCDOUGAL, who lately commanded here, has been ordered to the United States steam gun-boat *Wyoming*, whose Captain (MITCHELL) resigned, and who has been stricken from the rolls.

Capt. GARDNER, a native of Maryland, who received his appointment from Virginia in 1814, has assumed command of this station. He is an officer of great experience, and loyal to the National cause. T. P. GREEN is Executive officer, CHARLES MURRAY, the popular ex-Purser of Brooklyn, N. Y., Paymaster, W. SHERMAN, Surgeon, Commander LANMAN and Captain of Ordnance, Lieut. STANLEY, has charge of the old razee *Independence*, on board of which there are twenty-five men, all rated petty officers on the old pay.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* is here, undergoing repairs to her hull. She carries 18 guns, is 958 tons burden, and has a crew of over 320 persons, all told. Her sails are to be renewed, and new gun-carriages put on board. She cannot be finished in less than six or eight weeks from this time, although continued applications are received for her services in the Pacific. The steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the Squadron, is expected here from the Sandwich Islands every day. I should have said that the *Wyoming* sailed for Panama a month since.

There are about 250 mechanics and laborers employed in the Mare Island Yard. All the bosses have been changed of late. The masters or heads of departments get the following pay: Painter $1,878 per annum, mason $2,504, joiner $2,504, blacksmith $2,500, laborer $1,878, dock-master $2,000. Working carpenters are paid daily $4 50, painters $4 50, coopers $5, masons $5, machinists $4 50 and $5, laborers $2 50 to $3, sailmakers $4 and $3, watchmen $1,200 a year. The late Navy Agent, who acted as paymaster, swindled the mechanics and laborers out of pay since March last. It is said that the present paymaster, the Mr. MURRAY mentioned above, will provide for the workingmen's pay.

AID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The steamer *New-York*, which arrived at this port on Thursday from Bremen and Southampton, brought among her passengers Capt. WILCOX, formerly of the United States Navy, who returns to offer his services to the Government. A number of German officers (cavalry and infantry) were also on board, and intend to seek employment under the Stars and Stripes.

A day or two before the departure of the *New-York*, the Senate of Bremen issued a proclamation forbidding citizens of that place to engage in privateering, or to encourage it in any manner, and announcing that privateers would not be allowed to enter that port, except in cases of distress.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, July 26.

In the Convention this morning, on motion, the regular order being the report of the Committe of seven, was passed over to allow Mr. BROADHEAD to introduce a resolution to limit each member in debate to 30 minutes.

Mr. WRIGHT objected in remarks of some length, protesting against it as an effort to apply the gag-law.

He was ably answered by Mr. BROADHEAD.

An amendment was proposed limiting the members to an hour on any subject, and another to 45 minutes, the former of which was adopted.

The debate on the report of the Committee will be able, fierce and protracted; but its main features will undoubtedly be adopted.

STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

The steam transport *City of New-York*, lying at Pier No. 12, North River, is now loading Government stores for Washington. The steamer *Potomska*, Capt. NYE, which arrived yesterday from Portland, has on freight twenty ambulance wagons for Government.

Eight new regiments from Ohio have recently been accepted.

Capt. HARRIS, of Cincinnati, for his bravery in the recent action, is authorized to raise a regiment. Col. MCCOOK had previously obtained similar authority.

New regiments are being constantly tendered and accepted.

A CORRECTION.

CAMP PORTER, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

JOE HOMISTON and FRANK SWALM are prisoners in the hands of the Seceshers. They are neither of them injured; men who escaped after the rout was complete saw them, and they were not touched.

Yours, &c., J. L. DARLEY.

[The paragraph in yesterday's TIMES, in reference to the above gentlemen, contained an error. It should have read that Dr. HOMISTON, Surgeon, and Dr. FARLEY, Assistant Surgeon, were prisoners. Dr. FRANK SWALM is the Second Assistant.]

MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

DETROIT, Thursday, July 25.

Col. STOCKTON, of this State, has authority from the War Department to raise an Independent Regiment for the war. Three regiments are partly organized, the officers of which are now in the camp of instruction. It is expected that they will be put on a war footing at once. The First Michigan Regiment, composed of three months volunteers, will return home to be reorganized for three years.

COLORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FIFTH.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

The report that the Massachusetts Fifth threw away its colors at the battle on Sunday, is incorrect. W. H. LAWRENCE, of Medford, who carried the colors, was killed, but the colors were neither lost nor thrown away.

COL. WEBSTER'S REGIMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 26.

Col. WEBSTER'S splendid regiment arrived *via* the Northern Central Railroad this P. M.

THE CASE OF MR. W. H. HURLBURT.

WM. H. HURLBURT, arrested at Atlanta, Georgia, and sent on to Richmond, as a spy, was, on Thursday the 4th, as we learn from the Charleston *Courier*, brought before Judge JNO. A. MEREDITH, and the examination of his case, on a writ of *habeas corpus* resumed.

WM. A. JUDSON CRANE, the appointee of ABE LINCOLN in the place of Mr. AYLETT, District Attorney at Richmond, appeared as counsel for the prisoner. After some bluster, the *Courier* says, and a good deal of bullying before the Court, he finally came to the points of the case. We will briefly state them.

The right of the Governor to arrest upon his suspicion of an individual was questioned.

Judge MEREDITH ruled that the Governor of the State had such power, and said:

"If the prisoner claims not to be a citizen of a foreign State or Power, this Court can review the action of the Governor to ascertain whether he had jurisdiction. The ordinance gives this extraordinary power to the Executive only in case the suspected party is a citizen of a foreign State or Power. And though this Court cannot review the judgment of the Executive, it can examine, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he had competent jurisdiction."

The question of citizenship coming up, Mr. CRANE read an affidavit of CHARLES HENRY KARR, of Charleston, S. C., to the effect that WILLIAM H. HURLBURT was a native of that city. A letter from J. P. BENJAMIN was also introduced to prove that HURLBURT's conduct for a year past has been such as became a citizen of the South. Letters from PORCHER MILES and from WM. N. BROWN, introducing HURLBURT to MILES, were objected to and excluded. A letter from WM. L. ORR, substantiating his nativity, was admitted.

Mr. TAZEWELL said he would admit that HURLBURT was a native of South Carolina, if his counsel would admit that he had since been a citizen of New-York.

Mr. CRANE declined the admission.

The Judge said, "the burden of proof is on the prisoner that he is a citizen of a Southern State."

A written statement of Mr. WM. F. BROWN was introduced and objected to, on the ground that the living witness, BROWN, was in the city. The Judge pronounced the objection valid, and Mr. BROWN was sent for and appeared in Court. Being sworn, he tesified substantially as follows in reply to interrogatories: "I have understood HURLBURT to have been a resident of New-York for five or six years. He did business there. He was engaged editing a newspaper. New-York was his chief place of business. Whether he exercised the rights of citizenship and voted, I don't know. I considered him as a resident of New-York. I understood him to have been born in Charleston. I myself edited a newspaper in New-York, and only became a citizen of Georgia since her secession. I did not consider that my editing a paper in New-York destroyed my citizenship in Georgia. I considered HURLBURT a resident of Charleston. He always expressed sympathy for South Carolina and anxiety for her success. Long before South Carolina seceded, he discontinued his connection with the New-York Press. *Since the secession of the Southern States, he wrote me a letter containing very useful information.*" To Mr. TAZEWELL: "I have always believed him to be a single man. He came from the North within the past six weeks. To Mr. CRANE: "When he came South, he put himself in communication with the Government. He left a letter and his card for me, but I did not receive them in time to see him." Here Mr. BROWN was shown some of HURLBURT's writing, which he identified. To Mr. CRANE: "*Since he has been in the South, he has written me a letter containing valuable information.*" The evidence having been gotten through with, Mr. TAZEWELL made a few remarks in conclusion.

He said: "Your Honor having decided, in accordance with my motion, to exclude all evidence on the question whether the prisoner is a suspicious person, on the ground that it is incompetent for you to review the decision of the Governor, on one point I shall address myself only, and that briefly, to the question of citizenship. It is to be presumed that the prisoner is a citizen of a State at war with the Confederate States until he proves the contrary; because, having been committed by a competent officer *as such*, it is to be presumed that that officer acted legally, and upon sufficient evidence, until the contrary appears. In other words, the burden of proof is on the prisoner, to show that he is not a citizen of a State at war with the Confederate States.

To show this, he has attempted to prove that he is a native of South Carolina, which, if he had succeeded in proving, so far from rebutting the presumption arising upon the warrant, is perfectly compatible with the fact of his being a citizen of New-York, or any other State at war with the Confederate States. There is evidence tending to prove that he was born in South Carolina; but, on the other hand, there is positive evidence that he has been for five or six years a resident of New-York—an editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES; that he has transacted his business and carried on his profession there; that he is an unmarried man, and had no other domicil. These attending incidents decided citizenship under the laws of the United States, and the prisoner thus became a citizen of New-York; and when a person has acquired a new citizenship other than that of the place of his nativity, he cannot resume his native citizenship except by abandoning his acquired domicil with the *specific intention* of resuming his native domicil. The mere intention *non revertendi* is not sufficient. (Story Conf. Laws, sec. 47.)

In this last case he retains his citizenship—under the United States laws—until he acquires a new domicil. These principles will be found fully elaborated by the author already quoted.

There is not the slightest evidence that the prisoner, when he left New-York, intended to resume his alleged native domicil; but, on the contrary, there is positive proof that he was a mere "bird of passage," and that when he got to South Carolina, he remained there but a very few days. The prisoner, therefore, has utterly failed to rebut the presumption arising on the warrant.

The Attorney for the State having concluded, Judge MEREDITH took all the papers in the case for examination, and reserved his opinion.

From the decision given on the subsequent day, we make the annexed extract:

"In this case it has been clearly proved that the prisoner was a resident of the State of New-York for several years; and it is further proved that prior to the 6th of June last he left the State of New-York, and on that day entered the State of Virginia, by a permit from Gen. JOHNSTON. He remained a few days in the State, and went on to the State of South Carolina, where, after spending a short time, he proceeded on to Georgia, in which State he was arrested, and brought back to this city, and on the 24th of June committed, by order of the Executive. This is all the proof in the case bearing on this point. It will be seen that it does not prove that he left the City of New-York with the intention of abandoning his residence there; still less does it prove an intention of returning to his native domicil. In fact, the testimony of the case tends strongly to show that his sojourn was temporary; for, during the twelve days he was in the South, he passed through four States; and, whilst in South Carolina, did no act which looked to a permanent residence in that State. He passed through it as rapidly as he did through the other States.

The prisoner, in his petition, under oath, avers that he is without citizenship, unless his nativity in South Carolina confers it. He does not aver an intention to return to the domicil of his nativity.

Upon an examination of the whole case, I am led to the conclusion that the prisoner is a citizen of the State of New-York, a State foreign to the Southern Confederacy and at war with it; and, therefore, the executive had jurisdiction of the case, and his judgment cannot be rescinded.

The prisoner is remanded to the custody of the Sergeant

THE SECOND SCOTT LIFE GUARD

THEIR CONDUCT IN THE FIGHT—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—MAJOR POTTER MISSING.

JACOB LEONARD, Assistant Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., writes to Mr. THOMAS PICTON, Paymaster, among other things, as follows:

Lieut.-Col. FARNSWORTH had been confined to his tent for several days, and was taken to the battle-field in an ambulance. He remained in the hottest of the fight throughout the day on his feet. The Major, JAMES DECATUR POTTER, is missing. He was struck twice by a spent ball, and on the retreat he could go no further than three or four miles from Bull's Run; that was the last seen of him. Capt. MCQUADE had his leg shot off. Lieut. THOMAS S. HAMLIN was shot in the knee—both the latter were taken prisoners. Lieut. BRADY was shot through the the wrist. Dr. GRISWOLD, Assistant Surgeon, refusing to leave the sick and wounded, was likewise taken a prisoner. Our loss amounts to about 200 men, killed, wounded and missing. Col. WARD compliments the men highly on their courageous behavior.

The Fire Zouaves accord to the Thirty-eighth, in their support alternately of the West Point and Griffin Batteries, more credit than they take to themselves. We have fourteen men wounded in the hospital in this camp, some of them mortally. The regiment did not arrive here until 5 o'clock in the morning, being the last to leave the field. Quarterma ter NEWTON preceded them but a few minutes, and fell from his horse in a state of exhaustion.

Capt. HARROLD has been disgraced for cowardice, but was permitted to resign. Capt. GEORGE F BUTTON and EUGENE MCGRATH distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery. Both were seriously ill in the hospital, but are now rapidly recovering. It is reported that Col. WARD will be appointed Brigadier in place of WILCOX, said to be killed.

Every effort has been made to discover the whereabouts of the Major, who is a universal favorite with the regiment and the whole Army.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S REGIMENT, FIRST UNITED STATES CHASSEURS.

One of the best if not the best military man in New-York, Lieut.-Col. SHALER, is actively engaged in perfecting this thoroughly and effectively officered regiment, in company and battalion drill. Over 600 hardy men are upon its muster rolls under pay, uniformed and fully equipped. Their quarters, (Palace Gardens,) have been a favorite Summer resort of our citizens, and here, the soldiers are carefully provided with rations and clothing, and in all respects made comfortable. Those who, of the returning three months regiments, are desirous of reënlisting, can have no better opportunity. They will be immediately mustered into the service, and be thence under pay, with their $35 to $50 United States bounty, in addition, and will be permitted, also, as long a furlough, before the regiment leaves, as they please, in which to visit their families. These are advantages which no other regiment offers.

THE HARRIET LANE.

The Washington correspondent of a morning paper says: "The vessels at the command of the Secretary of the Treasury are for the most part inefficient and inadequate even for the protection of the revenue. The *Harriet Lane* is the only exception, and she has been made over to the Navy Department." The *Harriet Lane* is without question the most efficient vessel in the Navy, for being built in the most thorough manner, she has run throughout the whole season without any repairs till some attention was requisite to injuries to her bottom requiring but a few days upon the Dry Dock only to effect. The *William H. Webb*, formerly a tug-boat, and now the finest armed steamer in the rebel service, is of the same character and efficiency. Is it not, in view of these facts, somewhat strange that their distinguished builder, the creator of the *General Admiral*, the finest war steamer afloat, did not get a single one of the many gun-boats now in building? We have heard it distinctly stated that the reason was that he would not descend to bribery.

AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE AT BULL'S RUN.

During the battle at Bull's Run on Sunday last, a most heroic achievment was performed by EDWARD SCHWARTZ, nephew of THOMAS BOSSE, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Education, and son of LOUIS SCHWARTZ, of this City. Young SCHWARTZ is a member of the Eighth Regiment, Company B, and is only 18 years of age. In the hottest of the battle, when the rebel cavalry was charging on our forces, young SCHWARTZ very coolly shot the Captain of the advancing foe, and captured his sword and sash, which he now holds as trophies. All honor to the young soldier!

COL. SERRELL'S ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Maj. EDWARD W. SERRELL, who for many years has been the Brigade Engineer attached to Gen. HALL'S Staff, has been appointed to command the Engineer regiment to be raised by Gov. MORGAN, agreeably to the last requisition of the President. This regiment is to be composed of machinists, carpenters, boilermakers, bridge-builders, steam-engineers, civil-engineers, railroad men, miners, teamsters, masons, blacksmiths and similar artisans. The officers are to be educated civil and military engineers. The material of which this *corps* is to be composed will euable it to lay out and construct, or destroy, any part of a railroad, with its bridges and machinery, to collect topographical information, to manage a bridge train, to make surverys of the country, and generally to do the mechanical work of an army corps. Col. SERRELL was the chief engineer of the Niagara Suspension Bridge at Lewiston, the great St. John Suspension Bridge, the Hoosac Tunnel, and several railroads in New-York, Massachusetts, Iowa and North Carolina. He helped to build the New-Jersey Central, Panama and other Railroads. He also commanded the explorations of the western part of Iowa and the upper waters of the Mississippi. He is now Chief Engineer of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. The temporary head-quarters of the corps are at No. 543 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR THE CHILDREN OF VOLUNTEERS.

The New-York Union Home School, for the children of volunteers and soldiers from this City, has recently been established by a number of ladies and gentlemen of this City. On and after Monday, July 28, the lady managers will be ready to receive all children left helpless, or without means of support, by the brave defenders of the Union. The Society have rented the building corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and will endeavor to alleviate the suffering of the children now left, some without father or mother, and some not knowing where to look for their next meal. Will the generous public turn immediate attention to the subject of their relief. Any donations of clothing will be thankfully received at the Union Home School, or by any of the lady managers. Money will be received by any of the following Advisory Committee: Hiram Barney, Custom-house; George Dennison, Custom-house; Charles P. Kirkland, No. 9 Nassau-street; Cyrus W. Field, No. 57 Beekman-street; Rev. John Cotton Smith, No. 60 West Tenth-street; Prosper M. Wetmore, No. 57 Merchant's Exchange; Rev. A. D. Gillotte, No. 37 West Twenty-third-street; G. P. B. Hoyt, corner Jefferson and Cherry-streets; William T. Coleman, No. 88 Wall-street.

THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

A company, under command of Capt. W. F. HART, which intends to attach itself to this regiment, arrived yesterday from Burlington Vermont. Capt. HART has served with distinction in the Crimea, and has received three clasps for his gallant conduct, viz.: one for Balaklava, one for Inkermann and one for Sebastopol. The regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. DUREL, is now quartered at Elm Park.

THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment, which is encamped at East New-York, has now nearly its full complement of men. Capt. HAYMAN has commenced mustering the men into the service of the United States. Recruits, as soon as enlisted, are furnished with quarters and rations. Head-quarters, No. 534 Broadway.

LIEUT. GILLMORE NOT GONE TO FORT JEFFERSON.

On Wednesday last it was stated that Lieut. GILLMORE had sailed for Fort Jefferson. Lieut. GILLMORE has received no orders changing his station or duties, and is still to be found at United States Engineer Agency, No. 5 Bowling-green.

THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT.

The steamers *Bay State* and *State of Maine*, of the Fall River line, lay at the railroad dock, Jersey City, waiting to convey home the First Rhode Island Regiment, on their arrival here, which is expected to take place at an early hour this morning.

AID FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

The flour merchants were subscribing freely to an agreement at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, to contribute to a supply of Flour for the families of Volunteers. Each subscriber put down his address and the number of barrels he was disposed to give. The flour is to be placed in the hands of the Union Defence Committee, who are to be empowered to distribute it discretionally.

THE SEVENTH AS AN ESCORT OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The Seventh Regiment, New-York State Militia, after escorting the Eighth and Seventy-first Regiments, voted unanimously to receive the Sixty-ninth, on their return at 6 A. M.

THE BROOKLYN PHALANX.

It has been represented to us that this body of men, now at Fort Schuyler, are in a most destitute condition, particularly in reference to clothing, and that immediate means should be taken for their relief. Can some one give us the facts of the case?

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

Seven companies of this efficient corps have been formed in this City, five of which are mustered into the United States service. Three companies in Michigan have tendered their services, but only one can be received. One company from Ohio is expected to join them soon. On their arrival at Washington they will be joined by three companies from Philadelphia, making a force of twelve companies. Uniforms are being made in Philadelphia, which, when completed and delivered, will prepare the Cavalry for immediate departure. One hundred sabres were presented to them by the Union Defence Committee yesterday, who also intimated that $2,000 would be appropriated for their use in a few days. A good brass-band, of nineteen pieces, is wanted by the regiment.

THE CLINTON RIFLES.

Three hundred recruits have been added to this regiment, within the last two days. On Saturday, it is expected, five hundred of the men will be mustered into the service. The regiment is now in quarters on Staten Island. Their camp has been named Camp Seward, in honor of the Secretary of State. Yesterday, Mr. R. B. LOCKE was appointed Quartermaster, Mr. SANCHES DE AGREDA, Commissary, and Mr J. P. RAYMOND, Adjutant of the regiment. These gentlemen are all very efficient officers; the last-named, Mr. RAYMOND, has been, for the past eight years, an active member of the Seventh Regiment.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

A member of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State militia, who was wounded at Bull's Run, reached this city last evening. He says that he saw a member of one of the Michigan regiments, who had been wounded, tied by the hands to the limb of a tree. He saw the rebels pierce a wounded soldier with their bayonets and toss him into the air. The man who makes this statement is a member of Engine Company No. 17, and will, if necessary, make an affidavit of these facts.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment will reach this city to-morrow afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock. The Thirteenth Regiment will arrive on Thursday morning next.

The Continental Guard, Col. PERRY, has been accepted, and will go into quarters at Fort Hamilton on Wednesday next.

Railroad Communication Between Nashville and Louisville.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 26.

Railroad connection is now made at the State line, and no detention to passengers between Nashville and Louisville.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts; Gen. W. B. T. Moore, of Maine; Major D. Taylor, of the U. S. A.; Capt. Douglas, of the U. S. A.; Marshall Jewell, of Hartford, and Jas Roye, of New-York, are at the Astor House.

Gov. Cumming and lady, of Utah; Capt. Hager, of the U. S. A.; Dr. Carpenter, of San Francisco; T. F. Eldridge, of England; Gordon McKay and John P. Putnam, of Boston; H. C. Meyer, of Hamburgh, S. Pease and family, of Ohio, and Chas. Kelley, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. O. A. Burton, of Vermont; A. S. Shepard, of the U. S. A., Dudley Baldwin, of Ohio; S. M. Mansfield, of West Point; Capt. J. T. Wright, of California, E. D. Semple, of Kentucky; and F. R. Curtiss and R. S. Townsend, of the Seventy-first Regiment, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Ramsey, of New-York, J. P. Baird and Chas. Cruft, of Terra Haute, Horace Hawes, of California, and G. Hunter, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

M. Mercier, French Minister at Washington, and P. Hoemelle, his Secretary, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. R. J. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, and R. Clark and lady, of Windsor, Vermont, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. Hitchcock, of the U. S. N., and Thos. Foote, of Chicago, are at the Albermarle Hotel.

Dr. S. P. Tuckerman and Miss Tuckerman, of Boston, and R. T. Miller, of Philadelphia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 26—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet; parties apart and no sales. CORN steady, demand fair; sales 57,000 bushels at 31½c.@32c., mostly at the inside figure. Other grains quiet and no sales. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 14¾c. *Canal Freights* higher, 10¾c. on Corn, 11¾c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—8,800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat; 117,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 33,000 bushels Wheat; 137,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 26.

FLOUR firm and quiet; Superfine $4@$4 50; Family $5@$5 50; Fancy, $6 50. WHEAT less active, Red, $1 13@$1 15; White, $1 18@$1 22. CORN, Prime Yellow in demand at 53c. WHISKY, dull at 16c. @16½c.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 51 | Sun sets.... 7 21 | Moon rises... 9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 02 | Gov. Island 11 51 | Hell Gate.... 1 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK .. FRIDAY, July 26.

Arrived.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Josephine, Grumley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Geer, Norwich, with mdse. to E. S. Martin.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Mars, Nickols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Middlesex, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Ellwood Walter, Chadwich, Sunderland 44 ds., with coal to J. B. Sardy. Has had light winds and calms nearly the whole passage. July 6, lat. 47 53, lon. 44 36, saw three icebergs. July 10, lat. 44 31, lon 49 40, spoke fishing schrs. Almira M. Clouteman, of Beverly, and Delos and Matilda, of Plymouth, the latter in with 13,000 fish; same day, saw a full-rigged brig, foggy at the time